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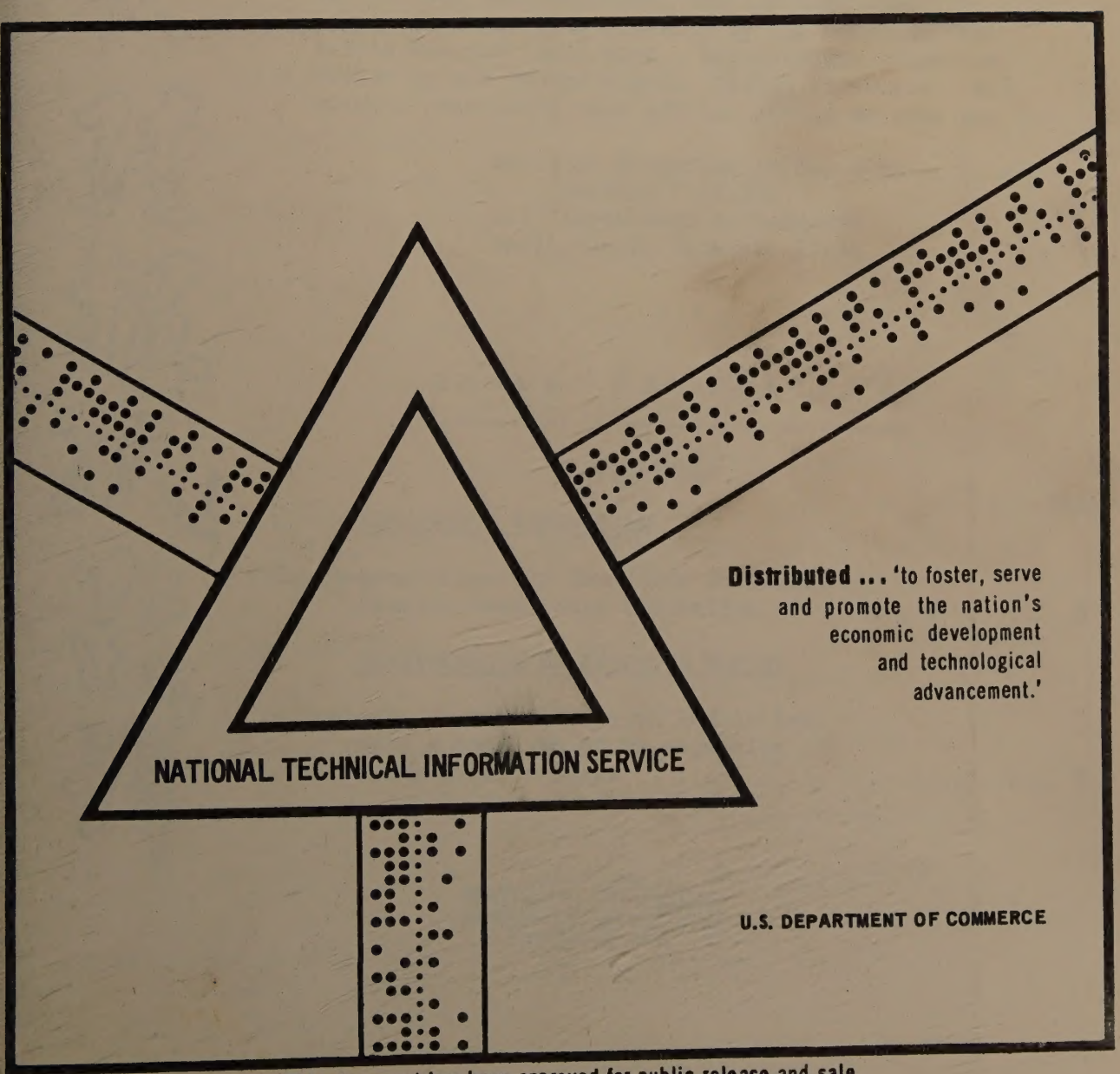
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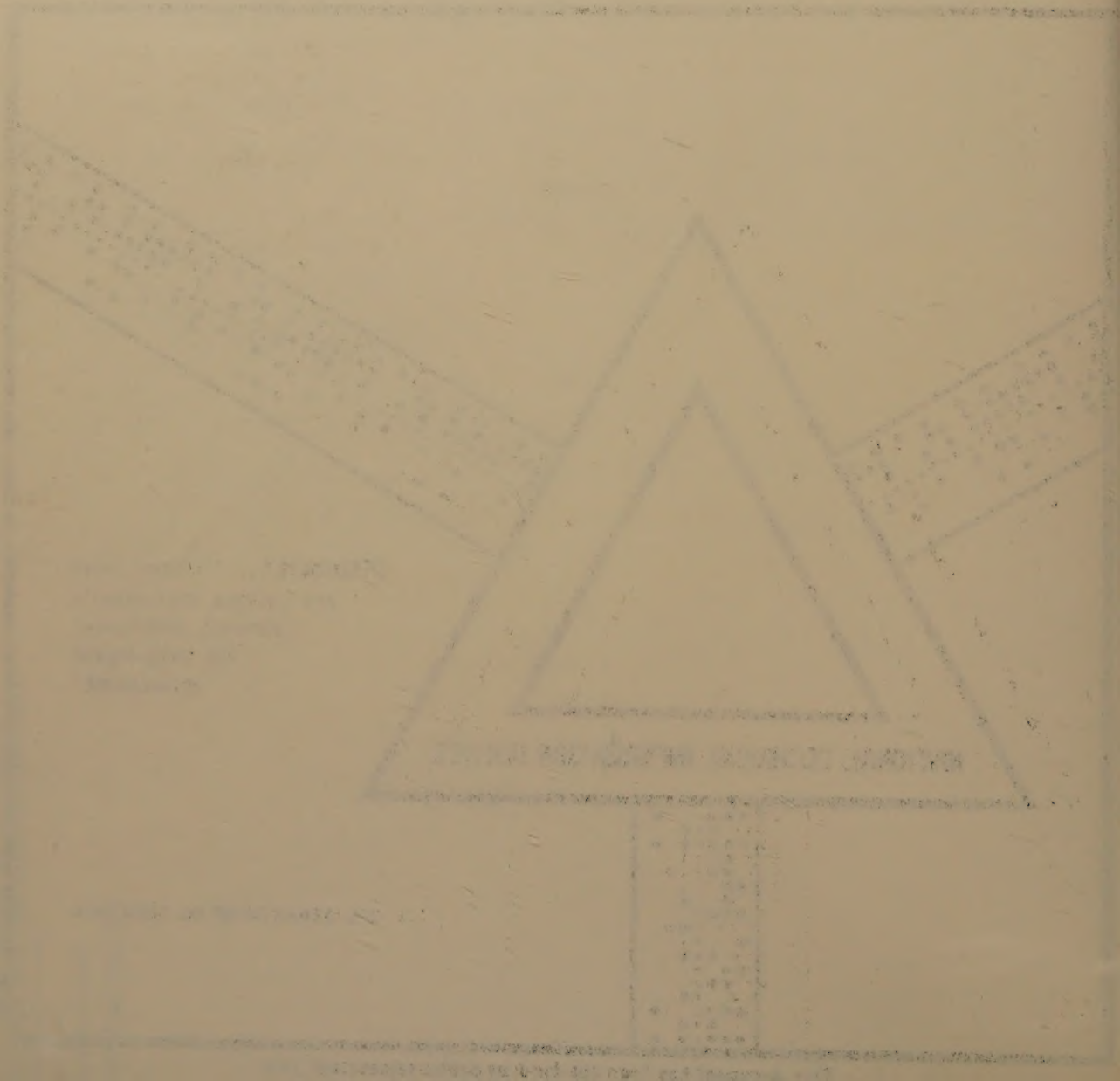

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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 5, 1971 No. 4988

****
* NATIONAL *
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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

CCP Maoming Municipal Committee Perseveringly Upholds Democratic Centralism

- By correctly handling relations between the secretary and other members of the committee and between individuals and the collective, CCP Maoming Committee effectively insures unified leadership of the Party

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Sept. 25, 1971)

(NCNA Canton, Sept. 23) The CCP Committee of Maoming Municipality, Kwangtung Province, earnestly and perseveringly upholds the Party's system of democratic centralism and correctly handles the relations between the secretary and the other members of the Party committee and between the individual and the collective, thereby cementing the fighting unity of its leading group and effectively guaranteeing the Party's unified leadership.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership , a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full," Maoming Municipal Committee brings all important problems to the collective for discussion. During the discussion, the secretary of the municipal committee develops democracy to the full, allows every member of the municipal committee to finish his say and put all problems on the table, and then pools the wisdom of all committee members and makes a decision in conformity to the actual conditions, so that the Party's lines, directives and policies can be carried out rapidly.

Last year, when Maoming Municipal Committee discussed the abolition of a redundant organization, its secretary expressed his opinion without letting others air their views first, so that the committee members had no proposals to make and a resolution was adopted. But this resolution could not be carried out after the meeting. Later, the secretary made an investigation and came to realize that he had oversimplified the problem and that the abolition of an organization would actually involve the transfer and handling of a group of cadres and entail a great deal of reassignment and

reorganization. Some committee members had considered the problem more comprehensively than he had, but because the resolution was passed too hastily they had no chance to express their opinion.

At a meeting of the municipal committee, the secretary made a serious self-criticism and brought up this problem for fresh discussion with other committee members and led them to speak out what they had in their minds, subsequently formulating a resolution in conformity to the actual situation. The municipal committee was deeply educated and enlightened by this incident.

To implement democratic centralism in a better way, the committee adopted the following several measures:

--1. Before a meeting is held, a "notice to reassure the public" should be issued so that all participants may make necessary preparations.

--2. Before a complex, important problem on which opinion is divided is brought up for discussion, more work should be done on the individuals and a conclusion should not be drawn hastily.

--3. Effort should be made to clear away the ideological hindrances among the new cadres who are afraid to act because of their lack of experience and among the old cadres who are afraid of saying something wrong, and to encourage them to proceed from the interests of revolution and show their opinions courageously.

--4. Meetings should have ample time so as to insure that all participants may finish what they have to say.

Maoming Municipal Committee is a three-in-one group comprising the old, the middle-aged and the young. Its members learn from one another, help one another and get together to do their work well.

A leading member of the municipal committee went to a suburban production team to investigate the conditions of implementation of the economic policy. During this investigation, he discovered that this production team had some problems but he dared not point them out for fear that his viewpoint was incorrect. Later, the municipal committee secretary also came to this production team to investigate the conditions himself. He acquired a great deal of information and promptly solved the problems of this production team in carrying out the economic policy. Comparing his deeds with the leadership style of the municipal committee secretary, this leading member of the municipal committee fought against his self-interests and repudiated revisionism. He realized deeply that only when he was devoted to the interests of the public could he firmly implement Chairman Mao's lines, directives and policies. He decided to learn from the municipal committee secretary and to firmly grasp revolutionization of himself.

On one occasion, on the basis of the actual conditions and his long-term experience in grasping local industry, a deputy secretary of Maoming Municipal Committee who was responsible for production proposed that Maoming municipality should develop some other basic industries while developing the petroleum industry. The municipal committee secretary held that

Maoming was principally a petroleum producer and, if this proposal was adopted, the work force would be decentralized, so that he did not show active support for this proposal but put it aside.

Later, after making investigation and study and extensively seeking the opinions of various quarters, he found that development of small-scale industries dealing with production of iron and steel, coal, cement and chemicals not only would promote development of petroleum industry but also could aid agriculture. He went deep to detect the ideological causes of this incident and found that it was chiefly because he was not modest and prudent. He made up his mind to shed his mantle of pretentiousness and to learn modestly from other comrades. Later, on the basis of the proposal made by the deputy secretary, the municipal committee decided to proceed from the local actual conditions and to actively develop other small-scale industries while developing the petroleum industry on a big scale.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Understanding, aid and friendship between the secretary and other members of a committee, between the Central Committee and various central bureaus and between the various central bureaus and the local Party committees are more important than anything else." The leading members of Maoming Municipal Committee have learned from practice that understanding, aid and friendship between the secretary and other members of the committee and among the committee members are an important guarantee for the strengthening of unity of the leading group of the Party committee. Within the Maoming Municipal Committee, achievements in work are attributed to the Party; when a problem arises in work, the No. 1 man takes the responsibility on his own initiative and the committee members also impose stern demands on themselves. The Party committee members say: "In this fighting group of ours, the members are in good friendship and unity. When problems arise, they do not blame one another. When a task ends in failure, they are not depressed. They work light-heartedly."

A leading member of the municipal committee worked actively after he was transferred to Maoming. He was once held responsible for the readjustment of distribution of water pipes in the whole municipality. Because he supported and acted on the incorrect views, contradictions arose between the big enterprises and the local factories.

This state of affairs was reported to the municipal committee. The secretary of the municipal committee made a deep-going investigation and concrete analysis: This leading member was transferred to Maoming not long ago, so that he was unfamiliar with the past conditions of this place and did not understand the situation as a whole. The problem of distribution of water pipes in Maoming municipality formerly caused a dispute, but this leading cadre was not informed of this fact and so eventually met with problems in his work.

At a meeting of the municipal committee, the secretary earnestly examined his negligence in work. He also went to the units concerned and shouldered the responsibility on his own initiative. Then, he called on this leading

member and gave him a detailed account of the local conditions and helped him in handling the distribution of water pipes, paying simultaneous attention to needs of various quarters for water supply. The units concerned were deeply satisfied.

Through the readjustment of distribution of water pipes, this leading member saw the secretary and other members of the municipal committee took his difficulties as their own, showed him their understanding, gave him aid and helped him gain the initiative in work. He learned a lesson. He felt the warmth of the collective strength of the Party committee. His revolutionary spirit surged. He actively plunged himself into the new tasks.

* * *

RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

In Cooperation with the Rural Population, Make a Good Job of Re-education of Young Intellectuals

- An investigation into the situation in the residential area of Ch'iunghua, Yangchou Municipality, Kiangsu Province

by

the Transfer-to-Mountainous-and-Rural-Area Office of Yangchou Municipality and the Correspondence Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Yangchou Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Sept. 23, 1971)

The residential area of Ch'iunghua, Yangchou municipality, Kiangsu province has a total of over 600 households with 2,000-odd people. Since 1964, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a total of 197 young intellectuals have left the area for the countryside to settle down in following the revolutionary road of "integration with the masses of workers and peasants" indicated by Chairman Mao.

With the young intellectuals down at the countryside, the Residents Committee of Ch'iunghua, led by the Party organization, organized and urged the revolutionary guardians and residents to help the effort of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the resettlement area in giving young intellectuals re-education. In this respect, splendid results have been achieved. In the past several years, of the transferred young intellectuals in the countryside, 107 were cited "5-good" commune members and over 800 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought; more than 30 attended provincial, district-, hsien- and commune-level congresses of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought; over 50 became leading members of communes and production brigades.

In the process of re-education, a vigorous effort toward the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works has stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the revolutionary guardians and the masses of residents. It has given a push to the struggle-criticism-transformation effort.

After arriving at the countryside, the young intellectuals still maintain close ties with the city, especially with their families. The various living ideas they conceived in the rural area are most likely to be revealed to their guardians. Meanwhile, the latter's every act and every speech also has a direct impact on the children. A letter, a postal parcel, a talk all has an objective influence on them. Such influence is either proletarian or bourgeois.

The Residents Committee of Ch'iunghua made a serious analysis of the relations between the guardians and the countryside-bound young intellectuals. It was realized that the high or low consciousness of guardians had a tremendous impact on the education of children. Therefore, members of the

committee first directed vigorous efforts toward students' guardians in the city and energetically worked on the remolding of the world outlook of the revolutionary guardians and the masses of residents. Mao Tse-tung's thought was doggedly applied as a weapon to get the minds of the revolutionary guardians and the masses of residents armed and to stimulate their ideological revolutionization in coordination with the poor and lower-middle peasants' effort at proper re-education of the youths.

In the past several years, the residential area of Ch'iunghua acquired a rich fund of valuable experience in helping toward re-education. First of all, there is now a correct understanding of the importance of re-educational work done by the city in cooperation with the countryside, with a leading squad established to strengthen leadership. Second, the broad masses are fully aroused and relied upon. Not only the revolutionary guardians are mobilized but the masses of residents with no children in the countryside also plunge into a joint effort toward re-education. Third, a joint effort toward re-education is combined with the urban struggle-criticism-transformation campaign.

This residential area directs vigorous efforts toward the following several aspects:

(1) <u>In the Mass Campaign for the Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung Thought, We Must Continuously Raise the Consciousness of Class Struggle and Line Struggle on the Part of the Revolutionary Guardians and the Masses of Residents</u>

For several years this residential area has doggedly adhered to such systems as "daily study," "study days," "discussion-application forums," etc. A study class is made a regular affair. Every time a latest directive came from Chairman Mao or a latest militant call came from the Party Central Committee, members of the residents' committee would rapidly organize a study effort and energetically conduct publicity with a view to resolutely implementing it. Some revolutionary guardians have made a tour through the countryside to conduct publicity. They ate, lived, worked and studied with the poor and lower-middle peasants and the young intellectuals. Together they formulated concrete measures for the execution of the Party Central Committee's militant call.

For over three years, study classes have been run for over 200 terms. This makes the broad revolutionary masses gradually realize that in a joint effort toward re-education work, they must doggedly apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people and remold their own world outlook.

In the past, some guardians held that "parents should concern themselves with the matter of livelihood while the poor and lower-middle peasants should pay more attention politically." A guardian prepared a large wardrobe for his daugher before she headed for the countryside. On her return to visit her folks, he again kept busy replenishing her wardrobe.

Laying timely hold of this problem, the residents committee held a study class. This made everyone realize that attention to only the material side and not to politics was a reflection of a struggle between two ways of thinking and between two lines. With awareness heightened, many guardians made the political showing of their children their first concern.

(2) We Must Unfold Revolutionary Mass Criticism in a Penetrating and Sustained Manner and Continuously Raise the Consciousness of the Revolutionary Guardians and the Masses of Residents in Implementing and Defending Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

In helping toward re-education work, leaders of the residential area of Ch'iunghua with certain targets in mind vigorously criticize such sinister trash as "the theory of the dying out of class struggle," "the theory of the countryside being backward," and "the idea of going to school in order to be an official" spread by arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i. This makes everyone understand what Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and what Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is, and where the campaign for transfer to mountainous and rural areas is concerned, and thus more consciously implement and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Once, a young intellectual showed a hankering for urban life. On discovering this, the resident committee took into account the good showing of this young intellectual on his first arriving at the countryside. Why should there have been an ideological relapse? A check showed that the guardians and young intellectuals had come under the poisonous influence of the "idea of going to the countryside to get gilded." They had held that a short spell of proper rural work would be rewarded with an early return to urban work. But when this did not come to pass after a period, an ideological relapse followed.

Laying hold of this problem, the resident committee organized the revolutionary masses and young intellectuals for repeated criticism of the "idea of going to school in order to be an official," "going to the countryside to get gilded" and the erroneous idea of attaching more importance to the city than to the countryside, more importance to industry than to agriculture.

This makes everyone understand that to join a factory or head for the countryside is to serve revolutionary needs, and to meet revolutionary needs is to execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With awareness heightened, many guardians consciously enlightened their children on the need to strike root in the countryside for the revolutionary cause.

(3) In the Practice of the Three Major Revolutionary Movements, We Must Humbly Learn from the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants and Speed Up the Ideological Revolutionization of Guardians and the Masses of Residents To Raise the Level of a Joint Effort Toward Re-education

This residential area constantly adopt such means as inviting people over and going outdoors. Poor and lower-middle peasants are invited discussion-application meetings at the residential area. People are sent t the countryside to make rounds to learn from the poor and lower-middle pea-- sants and from the transferred-to-the-countryside young intellectuals. Th aim is to let the revolutionary guardians and the masses of residents recei re-education in the three major revolutionary struggles and seek continuous stimulation to their own ideological remolding. In the past several years, poor and lower-middle peasants were invited to over 124 discussion-applicati meetings while people were sent outdoors on 180 trips.

In practice, the residents committee of Ch'iunghua has come to understand deeply that the campaign for going to mountainous and rural areas is a great socialist revolution and a major happening involving thousands an thousands of people. The joint effort at re-education covers a wide field and takes a lot of work. It will not do by just relying on a small number cadres of the relevant departments. Instead we must put trust in the masses and rely on them and call into play forces in all fields. Only in this way can we make a success of our work.

In widely arousing the masses, the residents committee first set up re-education leadership groups composed of cadres who are residents, revolution ary guardians and activists among the masses. The aim is to study plans, discuss problems and inspect work. Under the guidance of the leadership groups, revolutionary guardian liaison stations made up of representatives selected by the revolutionary guardians themselves have been gradually esta-blished. In the light of the situation of the resident groups and distribut of young intellectuals in the countryside, five revolutionary guardian groups are also established. They keep in constant touch with the commune and brigade cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and young intellectuals in th country. An exchange of information takes place. Living ideas are given attention, problems are unearthed and timely help is given toward their solution.

Then, spare-time worker propaganda teams of production workers residing in the urban area are set up. Spare time as well as festive days and holiday is utilized in a spontaneous effort to preach Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the residential area. The aim is to help the residential area launch a proper Mao Tse-tung thought study class an install streetside political culture spare-time school tutors.

After that, a literary and art propaganda team is set up to create revolutionary public opinion in a big way and propagandize Chairman Mao's brilliant directives on the transfer of young intellectuals to mountainous and rural areas and cite good men and good deeds in the campaign to transfer them to mountainous and rural areas. Festive days and holidays are spent by the team in neighboring factories, schools, streets and rural resettlement areas. Such a practice is welcomed by the broad revolutionary masses.

The resident committee of Ch'iunghua also realizes that a proper rural and urban joint effort at re-education for young intellectuals is a long-drawn out task and an important component part of the urban struggle-

criticism-transformation campaign. In helping toward re-education, the residents committee has organized revolutionary guardians and the masses of residents in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This stimulates the ideological revolutionization of the broad masses of revolutionary guardians and residents. Many people formerly "concerned with only household chores and not with things outdoors" come out of the tight little world of a household. They show a spontaneous concern for the major events of the countryside and the various tasks in the residential area.

The joint effort at re-education is associated with mass education about "the glory of being a peasant and the importance of labor." At the height of the campaign for transfer to mountainous and rural areas between the winter of 1969 and the spring of 1970, the broad masses of residents also enthusiastically headed for the most unenviable places in the countryside to make revolution. In this period, a total of 57 households of 177 persons were settled in the countryside. Those unorganized residents who qualified for transfer to the countryside all cheerfully descended upon the rural areas.

In this residential area, some "old and crippled" persons and a small number of residents not qualified for transfer to the countryside have long relied on the state for relief. As a result of a joint effort at re-education, they have raised their political consciousness. They are determined to become self-supporting laborers and make a greater contribution to revolution. In this residential area 12 product processing groups are set up with over 270 people working in them. Priority attention is given to the difficulties of those families which have young intellectuals transferred to the countryside. This helps set the children's minds at rest as they work in the countryside. The processing groups not only create wealth for the state to the amount of ¥100,000 per month but also add to the capital accumulation of the collective. They also help defray part of the expenses involved in re-education.

Over the past few years, in helping to conduct re-education, the residential area of Ch'iunghua has conducted such activities as inviting people over and sending people out on visits to lower levels. This helps to further cement the ties between urban and rural areas. The worker-peasant alliance is further consolidated. At the peak of the farming season, the masses of residents are organized to head for the countryside to help rush through the reaping of harvests. Favorably rated revolutionary guardians and resident masses are also sent to the communes and brigades where young intellectuals are placed. There they are made to eat, live, labor and study with the poor and lower-middle peasants and the young intellectuals. A step ahead has been taken in making a down-to-earth proper effort at re-education.

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Editor's Note

With the young intellectuals placed in the countryside, how should the relevant urban departments take the initiative to join the rural area in an effort at proper re-education work? Published here are some experiences of the residential area of Ch'iunghua, Yangchou municipality, Kiangsu Provin the Huangp'u ch'ü, Shanghai municipality; and the No. 21 State Cotton Mill of Shanghai. A very apt answer is provided for the above question, where understanding and practice are concerned. Their experiences are worth learning by various areas.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "A Marxist looks at a problem, not only as a part but as a whole." For urban young intellectuals to head for the countryside to receive re-education from poor and lower-midd peasants is a great strategic plan of Chairman Mao and a profound socialist revolution and has as its target the training and creation of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Placed at the countryside, young intellectuals still have close ties with the city, especially with their families. Urban developments, a letter or a parcel from guardians--all has a direct impact on the young intellectua Therefore, we can in no way regard the transfer of intellectuals to the countryside as an urban duty but the process of their striking root and grow in the country as none of the city's business.

Articles by several units including the residential area of Ch'iunghua, Yangchou municipality, point to the extreme importance of a joint effort at re-education for young intellectuals by the municipal authorities and rural poor and lower-middle peasants. Understanding of such a task must be elevated to the high plane of struggle between two classes and two lines.

Training and education for the young intellectuals transferred to the countryside is not only a heavy burden falling on the rural Party organizations at various levels, commune and brigade cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants but also one resting on the shoulders of urban Party organizations at various levels, relevant urban departments and the revolutionary guardians of children sent to the country. Such a heavy burden must be shouldered not only in mobilizing a transfer to the countryside but also after the transfer. The city responsible for the transfer and the resettlement area must act in close cooperation, give mutual support and work together in a joint effort to do a job well.

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RURAL EDUCATION

Tsunhua Hsien Promotes Rural Universal Education with Greater, Faster, Better, and More Economical Results

- Rational distribution, enrollment in the nearest school, school construction by communes and brigades, and civilian operation with public assistance

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 17, 1971)

(Our own dispatch) Adhering to Chairman Mao's brilliant directive: "Education must be revolutionized," and using the "May 7 Directive" as a guiding principle, the Tsunhua hsien revolutionary committee, Hopei Province, relentlessly grasps the promotion of universal middle-school and primary-school education over the past two years by implementing "rational distribution of schools, enrollment of students in the nearest school, school construction by communes and brigades, and civilian operation with public assistance." They have basically attained the object of letting children study at primary schools without having to send them out of their brigades, studying at junior middle schools without having to send them out of their districts (of several brigades), and studying at senior middle schools without having to send them out of their communes. The rate of enrollment of school-age children has reached 97 percent. The number of junior middle school students is three times that of 1966, with rate of enrollment at 94 percent. The number of senior middle school students is 7.7 times that of 1966.

Tsunhua hsien is a semi-mountainous area. After liberation, the educational undertaking has shown enormous development, and in the great leap forward year of 1958 in particular, the poor and lower-middle peasants set up 69 agricultural middle schools and over 400 farming-study classes. However, arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i, vigorously advocating the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, engaged in "regularization" and making of "small pyramids" and slashed and merged the agricultural middle schools and farming-study classes, finally retaining only two complete middle schools, nine junior middle schools and a small number of agricultural middle schools in the hsien. A large number of the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants were again shut out of the schools.

The great proletarian cultural revolution completely destroyed Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters. Chairman Mao issued a great directive: "In the rural areas, we should let the most reliable ally of the working class--the poor and lower-middle peasants--manage the schools," bringing to an end the phenomenon of the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals. Members of the Tsunhua hsien revolutionary committee, regarding educational revolution as an important task of struggle-criticism-transformation, grasped it personally and gave it first priority. The hsien and communes set up leadership teams for educational revolution, and the brigades set up educational revolution committees, stirring up a grand mass movement of

educational revolution. The hsien revolutionary committee aroused the masses to relentlessly grasp the promotion of universal middle-school and primary-school education.

Guided with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Children of peasants should enroll in the nearest school," "With regard to the question of running schools by communes and brigades, they should be permitted to run schools if they have the conditions to do so," and through repeated discussions and canvassing of opinion from various spheres, they finally put forward a principle for running schools: "rational distribution, enrollment in the nearest school, school construction by communes and brigades, and civilian operation with public assistance," on the basis of decentralizing the running of primary schools at the brigade level. The broad poor and lower-middle peasants said: "This is a good method for developing socialist educational undertakings with greater, faster, better, and more economial results."

The concrete methods adopted by Tsunhua hsien and its experience were as follows:

(1) Promoting the spirit of socialist coordination, giving support from plains to mountainous areas, and taking care of mountainous areas appropriately.

To cope with the situation of insufficient capital funds and teachers which exist in the running of schools in mountainous areas, the hsien revolutionary committee held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes extensively in various communes and brigades to study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "All revolutionary rank and file must take care of one another, love one another, and help one another," and criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's flagrant crime of strangling education in mountainous areas.

The broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants expressed their view: "The difficulties of the people of the mountainous areas are our difficulties. For the purpose of enabling our class brothers of the mountain areas to stand up on their own feet culturally, we should supply them with whatever they need."

The whole hsien rapidly worked up a high tide in running schools for the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the out-of-the-way mountainous areas 30 brigades in the hsien which did not have schools have rapidly set up primary schools. In 18 brigades where the population is scattered, additional teaching spots are set up. Houchiachai commune, which is situated in a mountainous area with widely scattered population points, has received State assistance in the past three years to set up eight junior middle classes and three senior middle classes. It is also given aid from areas on the plain in the form of civilian teachers so it may tackle the problem of teaching personnel.

(2) Promoting the spirit of the "pauper," resolutely following the road of the "Anti-Japanese Academy," meeting school expenditures and students'

expenditures through self-reliance, and alleviating the burdens on the poor and lower-middle peasants.

When the communes and brigades started the construction of schools, the whole hsien extensively studied Chairman Mao's brilliant comment on the "Wang Kuo-fan cooperative." The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to promote the spirit of the "pauper" to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of the erroneous ideologies of "seeking ostentation and foreign style" and "relying on the State." There were no school buildings, so they cut stones and straw from the mountains to build the schools themselves; there were no desks and benches, so they used earthen bricks to pile up and stone plates to put up; there were insufficient teaching aids, so they produced some themselves.

To alleviate the burden on the poor and lower-middle peasants, various schools in the hsien have used as an example the fine tradition of the "Anti-Japanese Academy" in carrying out "simultaneous study and simultaneous production," in working hard and studying frugally in order to keep down school expenditures and students' school fees and stationery expenses. At present, many middle and primary schools have set up student farms, totalling 9,000 mow in area. They have also set up 95 small factories to produce 49 kinds of products. Many schools have wholly or partially solved the problem of school expenditure and the students' expenses for books and school fees.

(3) Relentlessly grasping line education, penetratingly unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and further promoting the development of universal education.

Various brigades of the hsien have made mass investigation of the history between the two lines on the educational front, unfolded class education and education on the future prospects of socialism. They also combine these with the criticism and repudiation of the "theory that reading books is useless" and the idea of "esteeming men and belittling women."

A rich peasant element of Shashihyu brigade spread the "theory that reading books is useless," causing some of the students to quit school in the middle of their course. The brigade used this rich peasant as a living target to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and raise the ideological consciousness on the part of the students and their parents.

Various brigades in the hsien also organize the commune member masses to study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "The times are different now and men and women are alike. Things which can be done by male comrades can also be done by female comrades." They correctly understand women's role in socialist revolution and construction, and raise the consciousness of the broad poor and lower-middle peasants in class struggle and line struggle, swiftly bringing about a high tide of sending their children to schools.

(4) Adopting measures according to the condition of individual localities, running schools in varied forms.

1. Farming-study classes. In a village in which there are relatively more school-age youths and adolescents who are unable to attend ordinary schools, a teacher will be responsible for dividing the students into study teams with morning classes, evening classes, and half-day classes, so the students may come to the classes whenever they are free. Readjustments will be made according to changes of seasons and the actual state of the students.

2. The students are permitted to bring their brothers or sisters along to attend classes, to come late and leave early, to study part of the lesson or to study half a day.

3. Those youths and adolescents who are really unable to attend school will take lessons from a designated student of higher grade from teachers who come to their homes. Representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants in charge of the schools together with the teachers will make regular check-ups and summing-up. According to statistics of 30 communes this year, a total of 411 children are attending various types of the afore-mentioned classes. These varied forms of running schools are deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

(5) Making on-the-spot employment of personnel, carrying out cultivation, training and elevation to build up a proletarian teacher contingent.

To meet the demand of promoting universal education and to tackle the difficulty of insufficient teachers, the hsien revolutionary committee has adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching: "Revolutionary wars are the affairs of popular masses. It is not their practice to take action before making study. Rather, they make study after taking action. Action is study." They selected 2,000 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought from various communes and brigades in the hsien, rural cadres, demobilized servicemen as well as educated youths who have gone through labor training to fill up the teachers' contingent. They also appointed 1,100 poor and lower-middle peasants to form a lecturers' group, set up a teachers' contingent of 5,000 men by including the original group of teachers.

"The question of pedagogical reform is mainly the question of teachers." The Party organizations at various levels of the hsien and revolutionary committees relentlessly grasped the organizational construction and ideological construction of the teachers' contingent, and relentlessly grasped the re-education of the original teachers politically, and re-education with respect to their professional business. The teachers' ideological revolutionization has effectively promoted the development of pedagogical reform.

Over the past two years, various schools have adhered to Chairman Mao's educational guidelines and the "May 7 Directive," thoroughly carried out the principle of "small quantity but good quality" regarding pedagogical contents and persevered in using politics to command professional work. In accordance with the need of the rural areas, they included abacus calculation and

accounting into the courses for senior classes, and compiled teaching materials with regard to their local conditions. In the sphere of pedagogical methods, they carried out the method of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers, and soldiers teaching soldiers" and used the heuristic pedagogical method. The teachers and students went out of the classrooms to change the previous phemonena of separating theory from reality. They have carried out the link-up between factories and schools and between brigades and schools, and have set up student workers bases and student peasants bases to combine teaching, scientific research with production.

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Agricultural Scientific Research Must Face Agricultural Production

- An investigative report of T'unghua District Agricultural Scientific Research Institute

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 17, 1971)

Tunghua District Agricultural Scientific Research Institute of Kir Province persistently uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people and bui the institute, conscientiously implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and traverses a road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers. The comrades conducted agricultural scientific research on the forefront of agricultural production, enabling the spiritual appearance of man to undergo drastic changes and scoring good achievement in scientific research. In th past three years, they have conducted successful research and experiment on four scientific items including the dry cultivation of rice seedlings wit plastic sheets, and indoor cultivation of rice seedlings. They have summed and popularized much advanced production experience of the local masses, fostered and trained 1,300 technical backbone elements for the poor and lowe middle peasants, played a promotional role for the development of agricultur production, making contribution to the socialist construction and becoming a scientific research institute profoundly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

How are the agricultural scientific research institutes to be run after all? Are they to face the rural areas and to be run on the forefront of agricultural production so members may integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants or are they to close the doors and let only a minority of people work in the institutes? This is the struggle between the two lines which has been waged ever since the inception of the institute.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, this institute intermittently operated a number of basic points in the rural areas and achieved some success in agricultural scientific research. However, this line was not followed and persistently well due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of scientific research. For a relatively long period of time, scientific research work was seriously separated from proletarian politics, separated from production, and separated from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution and for the purpose of conducting well the struggle-criticism-transformation of the institute, the revolutionary committee organized all staff and workers to carry out discussions concerning the orientation of the institute. In conjunction wit the exposed problems and through mass study, mass criticism and repudiation, and mass debate, they realized that agricultural scientific research in the past had failed to face production and traverse the road of integrating with

the poor and lower-middle peasants. The most fundamental cause was their failure to tackle the question of "for whom?" The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." Hence, whether or not agricultural scientific research is to traverse the road of integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants and to turn toward production is not a question of research methodology but a question of fundamental orientation and a fundamental question of whether or not to be able to develop scientific technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

After raising their understanding, the scientific research personnel of the institute resolutely traversed the road of integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants. For the purpose of persisting in this orientation for a long period of time, the revolutionary committee of the institute, on the basis of natural characteristics of the district, divided it into the three different topographical types of: paddy rice area, dry land area, and high and cold mountainous area; they selected five typical communes and brigades as localities for the technical personnel to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and as a front to combine scientific research with production practice.

With respect to the question of viewpoint, they not only opposed the erroneous ideology of solely undertaking technological research without minding politics, but also opposed the tendency of refusing to take part in labor by making gesticulation to command others or the tendency of taking part solely in labor without undertaking scientific research. As for the arrangement of personnel, they paid attention to ideological remolding with consideration of their professional skills in order to carry out regular rotations and to link the upper level with the lower level. Over the past three years, the institute has resolutely traversed the road of integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and quite a few people have become intellectuals welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Through their personal experience, many technical personnel have tasted the sweetness of traversing the road of integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They said with determination: "We are determined to traverse the road of integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants as pointed out by Chairman Mao. This is the necessary road for the ideological remolding of intellectuals and the path for undertaking scientific research with greater, faster, better and more economical results."

Can we attain achievement in scientific research by traversing the road of integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants and by undertaking scientific research on the forefront of production? The practice of Tunghua District Agricultural Scientific Research Institute gave a positive answer.

A technical person who was a college graduate of a poor peasant origin was severely affected by the idea of pursuing fame and gain, and also hoped for a success that would astonish people, as a result of the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary and revisionist

education line and scientific research line in the past. Therefore, he spent days going through documents and looking for research data, moving further away from the poor and lower-middle peasants and from production reality; he achieved no results despite several years' research work.

Subsequently, he went to the rural areas and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants to take part in the practice of the three revolutionary struggles, made a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, struggled against self-interest and criticized revisionism, and his ideology and affection started to undergo change.

In the early spring of 1969, he and the poor and lower-middle peasants jointly and persistently worked in icy water to cultivate seedlings. The cold and freezing water caused him to have a relapse of his hernia sickness and he fainted by the side of the dike of the pond. But the poor and lower-middle peasants who worked in the water year after year in order to rapidly cultivate seedlings and to win good harvests, never complained about the hard work. This revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle on the part of the poor and lower-middle peasants gave him profound education. He conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works, decided to tackle the problem of working in the water in early spring, and attempted to use dry cultivation of seedlings to substitute for the cultivation of seedlings with water.

After repeated experiments, he finally overcame various difficulties and succeeded in the dry cultivation of rice seedlings. This method of seedling cultivation not only relieved the poor and lower-middle peasants from the hardship of working in the early spring water, but also made it possible to cultivate the seedlings at an earlier date, enabled the seedlings to grow strong, made the seedlings green up rapidly, and produced a high yield, which was welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

This technical person said with feeling: "The poor and lower-middle peasants have given me strength and support. The reason that I did not undertake the dry cultivation of seedlings in the past was due to lack of the ideological affection for the poor and lower-middle peasants."

"Man's knowledge must never be separated from practice," and "Those who really understand things are people who practice in all the world." Every research result of this institute is a crystallization of the talent and creativeness of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and is elevated and developed from the enlightenment of the practical experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

A technical person specializing in the research of insect pests was studying the prevention and treatment of the rice leafhopper. At the beginning, he did not know when and where the rice leafhoppers would lay their eggs. He did not learn about this in his school and he failed to find any record from all the publications that he had read. It was the practical experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants that provided an answer to this question. A commune member told him that the veins of some rice leaves were found to have become coarse prior to a major occurrence of the rice

leafhopper. With this enlightenment, he made further observations, and discovered that eggs were laid in mid-July on the veins and sheaths of the leaves. On the basis of this, he studied and produced a set of effective measures to prevent and treat the pest.

The practice of production struggle has at all times supplied scientific research with a large number of topics. Such research work has also gained support from the poor and lower-middle peasants and from production departments and has been popularized swiftly and applied to production undertaking once experiments with it were successful. In 1970 alone, 8,000 visits to this institute were made by the poor and lower-middle peasants who also gave advice. They also brought with them valuable practical experience to incessantly enrich the content of scientific research and to enable the institute to become a center for the exchange of agricultural scientific technology in this district.

By going to the forefront of agricultural production and by integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants, can we do away with the research institute and the laboratories? In answer, this method was adopted by this institute. Integration of the forces inside and outside the institute and integration of spots with areas.

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "During a certain period of time, there will be a principal tendency and it will cover up another tendency." During the discussions on traversing the road of integrating with the workers, peasants, and soldiers, some comrades proposed that they should completely do away with the institute and the laboratories. This notion was erroneous. Of course, the forefront of agricultural production is a broad horizon for scientific research but it cannot completely replace the work of the laboratories. "Rational knowledge depends on perceptual knowledge, and perceptual knowledge remains to be developed to rational knowledge." The poor and lower-middle peasants' experience in production struggle is really abundant, but in order to elevate these practical experience to rational knowledge and to make them more complete and more profound, it is necessary to practice and acquire knowledge further together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and to resort to the use of certain necessary equipment or to create special conditions for carrying out observation and analysis. It was utterly necessary to conduct certain tests and analysis or exploratory research in the institute.

Therefore, simultaneous with the organization of sending people to the rural areas and rural points, Tunghua District Agricultural Scientific Research Institute has also made unified arrangement of work operation of the institute, integrating the inside with the outside of the institute.

In order to enable certain practical experience to have a more accurate mathematical basis and theoretical explanations, the comrades generally made further observation and analysis in the institute and then returned to the rural areas to practice and enlarge upon experiments. After making tests through production practice, they could discover problems for experiment and research again so that they could carry out incessant elevation and perfection.

When they made a research into the cause of the rhizoctonia disease off the rice and its prevention and treatment, they first summed up a large amount of practical experience amid production practice to make preliminary discovery of certain phenomena of regular patterns. Then they conducted further observation and analysis in the institute to basically make clear th cause of the disease as a base to sum up and produce a set of measures for prevention and treatment.

Since the adoption of these prevention and treatment measures by this institute, there has been no recurrence of the rhizoctonia disease for three years in succession. However they did not put an end to this item of resear and have carried out multiple-point experiments this year to popularize it in a larger area in order to further test if this knowledge is correct. Due to the numerous differences in the natural conditions and to the varied characteristics of production process of various localities, they have discovered many new problems and newly emerged situations in the course of the complex practice, enabling them to deepen their knowledge of the disease, and providing new experience to the subsequent and fundamental treatment of the rice rhizoctonia disease.

As a result of their running of scientific research on the forefront of production and their full display of the role of the research work in the institute, they have combined the two aspects organically. This not only overcame the previous error of doing specialized research without paying attention to production, but also avoided the tendency of blindly practicing without seeking elevation.

With a view to enabling scientific research to face production in a still better way, it is necessary to handle well the relationship between the points and the whole area. This means that agricultural scientific research, when facing production, should not consider the tasks all fulfilled by merely sending down a number of technical personnel and by setting up a few basic points, but should tackle production problems of large areas. Their method was to keep an eye on the problems of the areas and to stand firm on the work of the points. In accordance with the major occurrence of insect pests this year, they put forth prompt prevention and treatment proposals to the leadership departments. Under the unified organization and leadership of the district revolutionary committee, they also actively participated in the scientific experiment of treating the caterpillars and the corn moths, attained typical samples from the points, acquired experience effectively promoting the work of prevention and treatment of the insect pest of the district.

For the purpose of understanding the production situation and existing problems in the areas promptly and to rapidly popularize the experience of the points, the institute has held technical training classes every year. Groups of experienced poor and lower-middle peasants have been selected by the communes and brigades to make short-term study and receive training at the institute.

Yisheng brigade of Chingyu hsien have sent five people to attend the training class and they have become the technical backbone of this brigade. Owing to their incessant scientific experiment and their popularization of large amount of advanced technical experience, they have transformed previous backward farming methods, raising their grain output by wide margins. The previous ordinary grain yield per-mow was only 180 catties and was raised to 405 catties last year, surpassing the target set by the "Program," providing valuable experience to the stable-yield and high-yield of grain crops in the high and cold mountainous areas.

Over the past three years, the institute has fostered 1,300 technical backbone elements for the poor and lower-middle peasants to serve in over 180 communes and 10 hsien of the district, becoming an indispensable and important contingent for scientific research.

Bureau of Science and Technology,
Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Local Small Industry Plays Big Role in China

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 24, 1971)

Chincheng county of Shansi province in the Taihang mountain area, north China, has achieved remarkable success in developing local small industry.

More than 1,800 factories and mines covering 37 industries dot the county from the county-town to mountain villages. They produce over 1,300 kinds of light and heavy industrial products. The county now has mineral and coal mining, iron and steel, building materials, power generating, machinery processing, chemicals, knitware, paper, printing, tanning, hardware and other industries.

These industries are aiding agriculture. During the past five years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county has made over 578,000 farm machines of various kinds and over 2.15 million medium and small iron and wooden farm implements. The tractor-worked acreage of the county is now 60 per cent of the total; besides, it has installed 429 kilometres of high-voltage transmission lines, providing electricity for 185 irrigation and drainage stations and 635 pump wells. The irrigated acreage now is double that before 1966. Most of the communes and brigades have begun to mechanize or semi-mechanize the processing of their farm and side-line produce. Despite a rare hailstorm, the average per hectare grain yield last year still hit the three ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

These industries also support the country's construction and meet the needs of the local people. Apart from some hundred products including coal, iron and steel and machinery and some machine parts that are delivered by the state, the county supplies other areas with more than 600 semi-mechanized handicraft products. It also produces several hundred kinds of daily necessities for the consumer market.

A great many peasants were trained to be technicians as the local small industries developed. They now can mine, make iron, drive tractors and operate lathes, planers, milling machines, drilling machines and other machine tools, and some even can design and manufacture ordinary lathes, threshers, pumps and other farm machinery.

Local industry is run in line with Chairman Mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. The people put up small plants with methods of their own devising and solved the problems of funds, equipment and technique by themselves.

When it started, the county's hardware plant had only two hammers, three furnaces and eight pairs of tongs. In a shed the workers put up themselves, they made eight pieces of simple equipment to turn out spare parts for rural carts, scissors and sprayers. They were later able to mechanize the sprayers with the 106 pieces of equipment made through technical innovations. Productivity rose and cost dropped below the state norm. The plant now has 250 workers as against several scores at the beginning. Apart from hardware, it produces 50,000 sprayers annually for the county and other places.

the county's cement plant was set up by mobilizing the masses and through socialist coordination. the project was started to meet the growing needs of local industry and expanding water conservancy construction for cement. some industrial and mining enterprises offered funds, others tools and still others sent people to do voluntary work. in just a few months the plant, with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons of cement, was completed with indigenous methods and available equipment. later the workers trial-produced aluminium oxide and planned to add such a workshop to the plant. under the unified leadership of the county revolutionary committee, a socialist coordination movement was launched and all local industrial departments took part. they made a preheater, an evaporator and other apparatus to equip the workshop which produces four tons of aluminium oxide daily. a new technological process was introduced to raise production.

in developing local industry, the county has adhered to the principle of making full use of local raw materials.

following chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry", the revolutionary committees at all levels mobilized the masses to look for ore deposits and extract them. of the county's 30 communes, 24 have built small iron mines. these plus those at the county level or at the joint county-commune level come to a total of 64 small iron mines and 84 ore points. the county last year produced 92,000 tons of iron ore to meet the needs of the county and other places. more than 50 small blast furnaces are operating and they produce over 20,000 tons of pig iron yearly.

many mines and plants make multi-purpose use of local materials. poor quality coal is used to extract ammonia water to increase the production of chemical fertilizer.

though a small plant or mine has a small production capacity, together they play an important role. the county, communes and brigades have set up 155 small indigenous chemical fertilizer plants with a total annual output of more than 15,000 tons. in terms of the effect of the products, this is equal to a modern chemical fertilizer plant producing 5,000 tons annually. the annual output of the five small sulphuric acid plants is equal to that of 3,000-ton plant. in the past year the small machinery plants have produced 605 machine tools for the county, commune or brigade-run enterprises making and repairing farm machines and tools.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

a scientific and technical delegation from albania led by jani mino, vice-president of the state planning commission, arrived here by air yesterday evening to attend the 14th meeting of the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science.

it was greeted at the airport by all members of the chinese scientific and technical delegation to the meeting led by sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries; and leading members of departments concerned, including chung yu-yi, li lien-ching and yu chin-chi.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and kleo beznani, economic counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, were also present.

Albanian Gymnastic Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1971)

the gymnastic team of albania arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation. the team leader is saim bejta and deputy leader is anastas bojaxhiu.

warmly welcoming the team at the airport were leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other departments wang meng, yu pu-hsuen, li lien-ching, ting hsueh-sung, wang hsiao-yi, chen pei-min, liu kuo-an and sung chung as well as chinese gymnasts and athletes including yin hsi-nan, wang wei-chien and ni chin-chin.

jovan andoni, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking, were present.

last year chinese gymnasts paid a visit to albania and the sportsmen of the two countries forged profound friendship between them. on meeting at the airport, the sportsmen of the two countries, who are comrades-in-arms, were glad that they got together once again. they greeted each other by name, chatted heartily and pledged that they would make new contributions to promoting the revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and albania.

Chinese Vice Minister Sun Hsiao-feng Fetes Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

Sun Hsiao-feng, Chinese Vice Minister of Fuel and Chemical Industries, gave a banquet here today, warmly welcoming all members of the Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation led by Jani Miho, Vice President of the State Planning Commission. The delegation has come to attend the 14th meeting of the Joint China-Albania Committee for Cooperation in Technology and Technical Science.

Albanian Ambassador to China Xhorxhi Robo attended the banquet.

Also attending were leading members of Chinese departments concerned Chung Yu-yi and Li Ting-chuan, as well as members of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Delegation to the meeting.

The banquet proceeded in a most warm and friendly atmosphere. The Chinese and Albanian comrades-in-arms chatted cordially during the happy get-together. They drank many toasts to the good health and long life of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and to the good health and long life of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people.

Vice Minister Sun Hsiao-feng and Vice President Jani Miho spoke at the banquet. They warmly praised the unbreakable China-Albania friendship, which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Vice Minister Sun Hsiao-feng said: The two parties and two peoples of China and Albania have all along learned from, supported, assisted and encouraged each other in the struggle against their common enemies. He warmly praised the successes and outstanding achievements made by the Albanian people in all fields in response to the great call of the Albanian Party of Labor. He said that the Chinese people rejoice over this.

He expressed the conviction that by visiting China and attending the 14th meeting of the Joint China-Albania Committee for Cooperation in Technology and Technical Science. The Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation would certainly make new contributions to consolidating and developing the revolutionary friendship and cooperation in technology and technical science between the two peoples.

In his speech, Vice President Jani Miho said: Under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labor headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people are fighting effectively for socialism and in defence of the achievements already won. Adhering to the principle of self-reliance, our people have triumphantly fulfilled the fourth five-year plan ahead of schedule. Our country is brimming over with a revolutionary high tide of achieving new successes to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labor and the convocation of the Party's Sixth Congress.

He added: The Albanian people, rifle in one hand and pick in the other and holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, are continuing to accomplish their internationalist duties with honor and are waging an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

Vice President Jani Miho warmly congratulated the Chinese people on their achievements in all fields of the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of Chairman Mao.

Albanian Gymnastic Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

the state physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming all members of the albanian gymnastic team with saim bejta as its leader and arastas bojaxhiu as its deputy leader.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking were present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, yu pu-hsuen, shen chien, wang lei, chen pei-min, yu chan and ting hsueh-sung, and chinese gymnasts.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. comrade yu pu-hsuen, leading member of the host commission, and comrade saim bejta spoke at the banquet.

yu pu-hsuen said: the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people is developing with each passing day. the intercourse in physical culture and sports between our two countries is also increasing. we believe that the visit of the albanian gymnastic team to china will enable the sportsmen of our two countries to learn from each other and exchange experience for common progress.

saim bejta said: every member of the albanian gymnastic team deeply feels that he is as warm in china as at home. during our stay in china, the comrades-in-arms of our two countries will associate closely with one another. this will certainly further the revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Military Attache Gives Cocktail Party in Peking to Mark Bulgarian Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1971)

the 27th anniversary of the founding of the bulgarian people's army was marked at a cocktail party given here today by major general dimitar mirchev, military attache of the bulgarian embassy in peking.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chai cheng-wen and yu chan.

also present were bulgarian ambassador to china luben stoyanov and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to china.

on september 20, major general mirchev gave a film reception in honour of the bulgarian army day.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Minister Penn Nouth Accompanied by Special Envoy Ieng Sary Arrives in Peking After Visiting Northwest China at Head of Delegation of RGNUC and NUFC

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, accompanied by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the r.g.n.u.c. and the n.u.f.c., arrived here by special plane this afternoonn after paying a successful visit to northwest china at the head of the delegation of the r.g.n.u.c. and the n.u.f.c. madame penn nouth also arrived by the same plane.

members of the delegation are keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; the wife of general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the r.g.n.u.c. and member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and penn nhach, secretary general of the cambodian ministry of foreign affairs.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun arrived in company with the distinguished cambodian guests.

present at the airport to welcome the guests were chou en-lai, premier, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; nan nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of other departments concerned lin chia-mei, wang chen, lu wei-chao, nan hsu and ma jen-hui.

also present were ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak, chau seng, chan youran, thiounn mumm, duong sam ol and thiourn prasith; and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling arrived in peking in company with the distinguished cambodian guests.

Cambodian Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary Leave Yenan for Peking

(NCNA-English Yenan, Sept. 23, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, accompanied by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the r.g.n.u.c. and the n.u.f.c., wound up a visit to yenan and left here for peking by special plane this morning at the head of the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the national united front of cambodia. madame penn nouth left by the same plane. the distinguished cambodian guests are carrying with them the profound friendship of the people of shensi province for the cambodian people.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife comrade yu li-chun left for peking in company with the guests.

when prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests left yenan, they were given a warm send-off at the airport by local leaders and more than 2,000 revolutionary people. among them were li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the lanchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; ku feng-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. shensi provincial command; hsu hsiao-lin, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the yenan administrative region and commander of the p.l.a. yenan sub-command; and leading members of the revolutionary committees of shensi province and the yenan administrative region, including wu kuei-hsien, lu man, li chao-shun, liu shu-chang, chao tan-ping, kao hsing-nai and tu chin-chang.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling left yenan by the same plane.

CAMBODIA

27th Message to the Khmer Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here today his 27th message to the khmer nation. full text of the message reads:

dear compatriots,

in this 27th message addressed to you, i wish to make some appropriate comments on the senseless statements made to the international press by the super-traitor sisowath sirik matak last august 11 in washington, the home of his u.s. imperialist master.

u.p.i. reported the following statement of sirik matak, running dog of richard nixon as our heroic combatants of the n.u.f.c. call him:

"sirik matak said... cambodia must be included in any vietnamese peace agreement if peace were to prevail in south east asia. he praised nixon for agreeing to visit communist china, and predicted that cambodian relations with communist china also would improve in the near future. he expressed belief that 'in the near future' peking would drop its support of prince norodom sihanouk, 'because the chinese have never supported a monarchist regime'."

these utterances are those of a dangerous lunatic certainly to be condemned by history for his multiple crimes, especially those committed against his own motherland and his own people. the pro-imperialist bourgeois weekly of hongkong, the "far eastern economic review", in its september 4, 1971 issue, had to admit the criminal megalomania of this lunatic sirik matak in the following words: "a senior diplomat (in phnompenh) recently reviewed the last 16 months of cambodian history. he said: 'if sirik matak had not been so avaricious for power, he might not today have to bear the responsibility for the destruction of his country... i have never seen a country plunge so thoughtlessly into war it could not help but lose'."

the "senior diplomat" of the imperialist camp quoted by the reactionary hongkong review recognizes two facts:

first, it is the mad and crazy ambition of sisowath sirik matak, this feudal prince disguised as a "republican", that causes the complete destruction of his country and the endless sufferings of his people; second, the war which the lunatics lon nol and sirik matak wage for u.s. imperialism will be inevitably lost.

however, the folly of sirik matak still makes him indulged in illusions. thus, on august 11 before the international press in washington, he played the "prophet" by predicting events which the future will unfailingly deny. let us now analyze the mad predictions and assertions of the "prophet" sirik matak.

u.p.i. reported that "he expressed belief that 'in the near future' peking would drop its support of prince norodom sihanouk, because the chinese have never supported a monarchist regime".

I draw the attention of all those in the charlatan "republic" of phnompenn who cherish the same illusions as those of sirik matak to the solemn statement of the government of the people's republic of china of october 10, 1970, which says in particular:

"on october 9, 1970, u.s. imperialism's lackey the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique proclaimed the establishment of the so-called khmer 'republic'. on october 10, the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a joint statement on this matter, exposing the illegal and deceptive character of the 'republic' of the lon nol-sirik matak clique and its anti-popular, anti-democratic and anti-national nature, and calling upon the governments of various countries to refuse to recognize lon nol's 'republic' de facto or de jure. the chinese government and people firmly support this just stand of the kingdom of cambodia.

"the proclamation of the establishment of the so-called 'republic' by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique is a puppet farce stage-managed single-handedly by u.s. imperialism and a political hoax contrived by it. in instigating the lon nol-sirik matak clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat to illegally overthrow samdech sihanouk ... and now u.s. imperialism has attached a tag of 'republic' to its running dog of phnom penn in an attempt to deceive the public by usurping this name, but this cannot save them from their doomed destruction.

"whether a state is progressive or reactionary depends not on whether it bears the name of a kingdom or a republic, but on whether or not the policy it follows represents the interests of the people and whether or not its policy is anti-imperialist. there are certain kingdoms which pursue a policy of peace and neutrality, oppose imperialist aggression and defend their national independence, thus winning the approval and support of the people and playing a progressive role in history... the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of independence, peace and neutrality, firmly opposed u.s. imperialist aggression and subversion ... and has thus won the support and love of the broad masses of the cambodian people and the support and praise of the people of various countries in the world. hiring themselves out to u.s. imperialism, the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique have ushered the wolves into the house and are slaughtering the people. they have degenerated into shameless pests of the nation and running dogs of u.s. imperialism. however hard they may try to make themselves up, they cannot cover up their traitorous, dictatorial and fascist reactionary features.

"the chinese government reaffirms that the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as the chairman is the sole lawful government of the cambodian people. the chinese government and people firmly support the cambodian people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and firmly oppose the scheming activities of u.s. imperialism and its collaborator to sabotage the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through the instrumentality of the united nations or by other means.

"we firmly believe that under the leadership of head of state samdech sihanouk, the cambodian people and the royal

government of national union of cambodia ... will certainly win complete victory in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and realize the independence and liberation of the kingdom of cambodia."

i ask the monks, youth, intellectuals, militarymen, functionaries and other "rightists" who still follow lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh to read and re-read carefully this very important statement of the government of the people's republic of china of october 10, 1970. they will see that the "predictions" sirik matak made on august 11, 1971, will never materialize and will be just the opposite. the people's republic of china is not naive like certain young people of phnompenh who are taken in by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs (the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang) with regard to the false name of "republic" of these running dogs' anti-popular, anti-national, anti-democratic and pro-imperialist regime.

the people's republic of china will never abandon the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c.; she will support them to the end and will give them all the necessary assistance for winning total victory in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its despicable lackeys lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh and for national salvation and the total liberation of the motherland.

the forthcoming trip of richard nixon, no. one boss of sirik matak and his gang, to peking will not change or modify in the least the above-mentioned position of the people's republic of china and the great chinese people who will always demand that u.s. imperialism totally remove once and for all its neo-colonialism from cambodia and let the treacherous clique of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh "shift for itself".

his excellency premier chou en-lai said this very clearly to well-known american journalist james reston of "the new york times". i ask all my compatriots to pay full attention to the following dialogue published in "the new york times" on august 10, 1971 under the title of "official transcript of reston's conversation with the chinese premier in peking": "mr. reston -- your commentator the other day made it quite clear that your government is opposed to the geneva conference for a settlement of the indochina war. now, do you see... the cambodian question being settled separately from the vietnam question?

"mr. chou -- this is a matter within the sovereignty... of the royal government of national union of cambodia... as for cambodia, the u.s. refuses to recognize prince sihanouk's government, and prince sihanouk has clearly stated his just position in his message no. 24 to his compatriots."

thus, the whole world knows as from august 10, 1971 that the people's republic of china fully supports the position i solemnly took in the name of the n.u.f.c. and of the r.g.n.u.c., that is, in the name of the resisting khmer people, in my 24th message to the nation. only sirik matak the dog is still "ignorant" of this total and official support of china exclamation

let me recall this firm position of ours:

first, categorical refusal of a new geneva conference or any other international conference on cambodia.

second, the cambodian problem must be solved by the cambodians alone without any foreign interference. at present, this

foreign interference is that of u.s. imperialism and its saigon and bangkok satellites. consequently, the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. demand the unconditional, immediate and total withdrawal of all american and non-khmer, puppet troops from cambodia and the immediate and total cessation of the foreign air and naval interventions.

third, the regime of the usurpers of state power in phnompenn must be totally swept away once and for all in one way or another from the national territory.

this khmer position is supported totally, unequivocally and without reservation by the people's republic of china. this has been most clearly expressed in an article of the national paper of the chinese people, the "renmin ribao", on august 3, 1971. under the title "firmly support samdech sihanouk's solemn stand", the article says in particular:

"samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, reaffirmed in his 24th message to the khmer nation issued on july 30 that the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union are resolved to lead the cambodian people in carrying on their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.... this important message issued by samdech sihanouk has expressed the steel-like will of the entire cambodian people to overthrow the sanguinary rule of the phnompenn puppet clique and completely liberate the sacred territory of their motherland.... the chinese government and people voice full support for this.... the key to the solution of the indochina question lies in the total and unconditional withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops and its satellite troops from indochina, leaving the indochinese peoples to solve themselves their own problems. ... samdech sihanouk has seriously pointed out in his message to the khmer nation: 'we three indochinese peoples are not in need of a new geneva conference at all.' the question at present is not the convocation of any new geneva conference but the total, unconditional and immediate withdrawal by u.s. imperialism of its aggressor troops from the whole of indochina. this is the common demand of the people of the three indochinese countries, the american people as well as the people of the world. the solution of the indochina issue is out of the question if this demand is not met."

therefore, all those who still follow the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann on the road of national betrayal and who think they can save their skin, their fortune and their fascism through an "abandonment" by china of her support to the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., through a new geneva conference or through the tying up of the cambodian problem with an eventual international settlement of the viet nam problem, must immediately abandon all their senseless illusions.

peace could be realized in cambodia only through the complete elimination of the regime of the phnompenn super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann and through the re-installation in phnompenn, in conformity with the principle of legitimacy, of the royal government with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as vice-prime minister, two great and pure patriots enjoying the confidence, esteem, admiration and affection of all the khmers worthy of the name whose number totals nearly 7 million.

those pro-imperialist "rightists" who, out of despair and like starving persons falling upon a poisoned dish, foolishly jump at the promise of a "third solution" to the khmer problem formulated by certain european powers, accomplices of u.s.

imperialism, better abandon right now their senseless and dangerous illusions.

the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. are ready, in the name of the resisting khmer people, to pardon those who, devoid of responsibility, have been naively deceived by the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh gang and who have agreed to follow these super-traitors on the road of national betrayal, if they have the courage to cease cooperating in any way from now on with the charlatan "republic" of phnompenh.

but those who consciously and voluntarily continue to help the super-traitors and u.s. imperialism to wage their dirty war of genocide against the khmer people and of total destruction and unprecedented humiliation of cambodia will be duly and severely punished by the people's power at the liberation of the beloved motherland.

a word to the wise is enough exclamation

long live the n.u.f.c. exclamation

long live the r.g.n.u.c. exclamation

long live the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity uniting forever the kingdom of cambodia and the people's republic of china, the khmer people and the chinese people exclamation

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Table Tennis Players in Santiago

(NCNA-English Santiago, Sept. 23, 1971)

ignacio tagno castillo, mayor of the chilean capital, received the visiting chinese table tennis delegation today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them in the municipal hall. the chinese delegation is led by shih yu-chang. its deputy heads are yuen tai-hang and chuang tse-tung.

present on the occasion were a number of councillors of the city and leading members of the municipality.

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping was also present at the warm and friendly reception.

on the evening of september 21, table tennis players of the two countries held their first friendly match in the "nataniel gymnasium" here.

when the chinese and chilean players filed in, the hall seethed with animation as several thousand spectators rose to their feet and greeted them with enthusiastic applause. the players waved back in acknowledgement.

the sportsmen of the two countries exchanged team banners. the chilean players presented the chinese guests with a basket of flowers as a symbol of their deep friendly feelings. then they posed hand in hand for photographs.

during the match, the players of both countries learned from each other and displayed high morale and good sportsmanship. the spectators responded with thunderous applause and cheers and warmly greeted the players on the success of the competition.

yesterday a friendly match special for more than 3,500 students was held between the players of the two countries under the auspices of the chilean ministry of education in the "stadium of chile" in the capital.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Head of French Parliamentary Delegation Fetes Chinese Ambassador to France

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 23, 1971)

alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the french national assembly who came back from a visit to china as the head of a french parliamentary delegation, recently gave a luncheon today in honour of huang chen, chinese ambassador to france. some diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy attended the luncheon upon invitation.

present on the occasion were achille peretti, president of the french national assembly; henri froment-meurice, director of the asian and australian department of the french foreign ministry; as well as members of the french parliamentary delegation and correspondents accompanying the delegation.

in his toast, peyrefitte said that the delegation received warm and friendly reception from the chinese government and people during their visit to china. this left deep impressions on them. he said that the delegation's visit to china was conducive to the further development of the relations between france and china.

in his toast, ambassador huang chen wished the steady growth of the chinese-french friendly relations established under the personal care and motivation of chairman mao and the late general charles de gaulle.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Japanese Kansai Economic Circles Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1971)

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese kansai economic circles delegation with isamu saneki as its head and kiyoshi nakatsukasa as its deputy head.

they include: members of the delegation hosai ryuga, kunitake muroga, takao nagata, hiromu yamamoto, keizo saji and den kawakatsu; adviser ichizo kimura; secretary general ryosaku minenaga; and assistants hiroshi yoshizawa, kinachiro sunara, yoshikiyo hyodo and murekazu sakai, and others. japanese friend in peking nobunisa izawa was present at the meeting.

present on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, chou chi and wang hsiao-hsien.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Kansai Economic Circles Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese kansai economic circles delegation with isamu saneki as its head and kiyoshi nakatsukasa as its deputy head.

they include: members of the delegation hosai ryuga, kunitake muroga, takao nagata, hiromu yamamoto, keizo saji and den kawakatsu; adviser ichizo kimura; secretary general ryosaku minenaga; and assistants hiroshi yoshizawa, kinachiro sunara, yoshikiyo hyodo and murekazu sakai, and others. japanese friend in peking nobunisa izawa was also present.

present on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, wang ming-chun, hsu ming, wang wen-lin, tien li-chun, chang chi-chuan, chen shu-tzu, hsing jen-hsien, wu shu-tung and chou chi.

after the meeting, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo gave a banquet for the japanese guests.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Bamako, Sept. 22, 1971)

moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, yesterday received meng yuen, chinese ambassador to mali, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Sept. 21, 1971)

mauritanian president moktar ould daddah yesterday received feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to mauritania, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Delegation of Members of Legislative Assembly Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1971)

the chinese-african peoples' friendship association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the mauritius delegation of members of legislative assembly.

attending the banquet were delegation leader joseph marcel mason and mrs. mason, and members of the delegation kisinasamy sunassee and aboobl rajack aboobl carim.

leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang kuo-chuan and delegation leader mason spoke at the banquet.

wang kuo-chuan praised the mauritius people for their glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. he said: the mauritius people waged a long, valiant, and unyielding struggle against colonialism and for national independence and finally won national independence in march 1968. with this victory, the mauritius people made their contribution to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity for struggle against imperialism.

he added: though china and mauritius are separated by mountains and rivers, the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism binds the people of our two countries together.

he expressed the conviction that the current visit of the mauritius delegation to china would strengthen the friendship between the people of china and mauritius and help develop the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

delegation leader mason said: since we stepped onto your land, we have been deeply impressed by the feelings of the friendly chinese people for us.

he added: we in mauritius are following very closely the progress and prosperity of china. we admire the people of china who have led their country to freedom and glory. to our mind, our visit to your country will strengthen the bonds of friendship which exist between our two countries.

attending the banquet were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min and hu yu-chih, and leading members of the host and other organizations chen hsin-jen, ho ying, wu hsiao-ta, ho kung-kai, wang hsiao-yi and wu huan-hsing.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Journalists' Delegation Visits East China Province of Chekiang

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 24, 1971)

the journalists' delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, made a friendly visit to chekiang province, east china, from september 22 to 24 in the company of comrade chang tzu-liang, leading member of the central broadcasting administration, and comrade hu chi-kun of the "liberation army daily". the korean comrades were warmly welcomed by the chekiang provincial and hangchow municipal leading comrades, leading members of departments concerned and local revolutionary masses.

the korean comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by the chekiang provincial committee of the communist party of china and the provincial revolutionary committee on the evening of 22. attending were nan ping, first secretary of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading comrades of the province and hangchow municipality, including hsiung ying-tang, hsieh cheng-hao, chou chien-jen, wang tzu-ta, shen tse and meng chao-yu.

comrade nan ping and delegation leader kim song gol spoke at the banquet, hoping that the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea would remain evergreen. they both expressed the conviction that the chinese and korean people would forever unite and fight together in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

before the banquet started, the provincial leading comrades met the korean comrades-in-arms. the banquet was followed by a theatrical performance.

while in chekiang, the korean comrades visited a silk mill and a tea-growing production brigade and did sightseeing on the west lake, at scenic spots and places of historical interest.

the korean comrades-in-arms left hangchow for nanking by special plane this afternoon.

upon their arrival in and departure from hangchow, the korean guests were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading comrades of chekiang province and hangchow municipality wang tzu-ta, shen tse and meng chao-yu; leading members of departments concerned, including chou wen-chiang and ni yen-chiang; and several hundred local revolutionary people.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china issued a statement today, expressing great indignation at the towering crime of u.s. imperialism in sending a large number of aircraft to bomb quang binh province in north viet nam on september 21 and firmly supporting the just stand of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. full text of the statement reads:

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china
september 24, 1971

on september 21, u.s. imperialism sent its aircraft in more than 200 sorties to carry out wanton bombing raids against quang binh province in north viet nam. on september 22, the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement, sternly condemning the u.s. aggressors for this towering crime. the chinese government and people express great indignation at this criminal act of u.s. imperialism and firmly support the just stand of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

while talking about "ending the war in viet nam", the nixon government is in fact constantly intensifying its war of aggression against viet nam. it refuses to answer the seven-point proposal for the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and refuses to fix a time limit for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of troops from south viet nam; it is directing the farce of "presidential elections" in south viet nam and is doing its utmost to prop up the reactionary rule of its lackey the nguyen van thieu puppet clique; it is stepping up its efforts to arm the south vietnamese puppet troops and push

its plan of "vietnamizing" the war of aggression against viet nam. meanwhile, u.s. imperialism is intensifying the bombing of north viet nam. all this shows that u.s. imperialism is still not reconciled to its defeat but is vainly trying to bring the vietnamese people to their knees through military pressure, so as to attain its criminal aim of hanging on in south viet nam perpetually.

u.s. imperialism will never succeed in its schemes. the heroic vietnamese people have, over a long period of time, fought valiant battles against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and have won brilliant victories. they have long been determined to persevere in a protracted war of resistance, resolutely smash all new military adventures by u.s. imperialism and seize complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it can be said with certainty that u.s. imperialism will surely suffer even more ignominious defeats if it obdurately drags on its war of aggression.

viet nam is china's close neighbour. the chinese people have always regarded the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression as their own struggle. the chinese government has been closely watching the moves in the u.s. imperialist aggression against viet nam. as long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression against viet nam, the chinese people will go all out in giving support and assistance to the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Vehemently Condemns US New Provocation Against Vietnamese People

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "vehemently condemn u.s. imperialism's new provocation against the vietnamese people". full text of the article reads:

the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement on september 22 sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for its new crime of barbarously bombing quang binh province in north viet nam on september 21. the chinese people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the d.r.v.n. government and the combat actions of the vietnamese army and people in severely punishing the u.s. air marauders. they strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its new outrage against the vietnamese people.

the wanton and indiscriminate bombing of quang binh province by u.s. imperialist planes flying more than 200 sorties a day is a grave act of aggression. a spokesman of the u.s. command in saigon admitted that "it was one of the biggest raids" made by u.s. imperialism against north viet nam in nearly three years. this frantic new raid has shown clearly once again that u.s. imperialism still tries to exert military pressure on the vietnamese people so as to find a way out of its doomed defeat through intensifying and expanding its war of aggression in viet nam. since the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam put forth a 7-point peace proposal on the peaceful settlement of viet nam issue at the beginning of last july, u.s. imperialism has not only obdurately refused to reply to this reasonable

TERRITORIAL WATERS

People's Republic of the Congo Extends Territorial Waters Limit to 30 Nautical Miles

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Sept. 23, 1971)

the people's republic of the congo has decided to extend the limit of her territorial waters to 30 nautical miles, according to the "voice of the congolese revolution" on september 20.

the decision was announced in an ordinance adopted at a joint session of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and the state council from september 15-18 under the chairmanship of president marien ngouabi.

a communique issued after the session said: "two decrees have been adopted in pursuance of this ordinance. the first concerns the regulation on industrial sea fishing inside the territorial waters of the people's republic of the congo and provides for a deposit that shipowners must pay. the second decree makes it obligatory for ships engaging in industrial fishing inside the territorial waters of the people's republic of the congo to obtain permits from the congo."

US

Nixon's "New Economic Policy" Cannot Deceive Awakening American People, Say Chinese Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

following is an article written by a worker commentators' group at a cement works in tangshan. it is entitled "nixon's 'new economic policy' cannot deceive the awakening american people":

nixon has recently painstakingly dished up a "new economic policy" in which he made empty promises to help provide "new jobs" for the unemployed, to create a "new prosperity" for the u.s. economy and so on.

this "new economic policy" designed to tide over the worsening financial and economic crisis is only another recetition of the political deceit practised by bourgeois politicians. it is a stab in the back of the american working people and is designed to shift burdens onto other countries.

nixon says that "success in winding down the war in vietnam" is the cause of unemployment in america. according to this kind of logic, it is only by expanding war that the workers can retain their jobs. this is the logic of a war-monger. in fact, ever since nixon assumed office, the war in viet nam has been expanding to the whole of indochina and not been winding down. the number of unemployed workers in the united states has not been reduced, but has constantly increased. according to statistics, there were 5.5 million unemployed in june, which was the highest number for ten years and doubled

the number when nixon took office. in fact, the policy of aggression and war pushed by the nixon administration and the heavy military payments involved have caused the u.s. financial and economic crisis to deepen. the fall in industrial production, malignant inflation, soaring prices and increasing unemployment have sharpened u.s. contradictions at home. this is the inevitable result of the u.s. ruling clique's policy of aggression and war abroad and increased exploitation to ensure greater profits at home. imperialism is the root cause of modern war. the rotten capitalist system is the principal cause of the creation of growing unemployment. the purpose of nixon's nonsense about the cause of unemployment, "winding down the war", is to shift the criminal responsibility for the u.s. aggressive policy and to create a reactionary public opinion in favour of armaments expansion and war preparations.

under the pretext of "creating new jobs for americans", nixon has provided for "a 10 per cent credit" on investments in new equipment so as to make u.s. goods more competitive in the international markets. he boasts that this can help provide "20 million new jobs". this is just lying. for more than a century investments by the u.s. wall street bosses have been rising, enormous sums of money have been spent on new equipment but unemployment has become more and more serious. in decadent capitalist society, where the capitalists possess all the means of production and the products, speedier renewal of factory equipment only means greater exploitation of the workers and greater super-profits for the capitalists. the "manifesto of the communist party" penetratingly points out, the modern labourer, "instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class. he becomes a pauper, and pauperism develops more rapidly than population and wealth". before liberation, the bosses who owned our plant, savagely bled the workers, and managed to amass fabulous profits and to steadily enlarge their investments. they were thus able to establish their own glass and textile factories. bent on increasing their own competitive power, they set up their own banks and eventually secured the monopoly of the country's entire cement production. the capitalists' concern is for profit only and they never care a damn for the life of the workers. they only invest where it is profitable to do so, and withdraw capital and arbitrarily sack workers whenever profits decline. on the eve of lunar new year in 1935, the management of our plant dismissed 1,004 workers. nixon's carefully contrived "new" programme is of the same pattern as the money-making policy of the bosses of our plant before liberation. nixon's reactionary move to serve u.s. monopoly capital is a glaring fraud at the expense of the american people.

leaving no stone unturned to safeguard the interests of the monopoly capitalists and to undermine the mounting strike movement, nixon is enforcing a wage-price freeze for a period of 90 days. he has asked the workers to enter into "voluntary cooperation" with the employers for this purpose. he is trying to force the american working people to continue to put up with ruthless exploitation by the monopolists and tighten their belts in order to fatten the capitalists. the criminal capitalist system gives rise to inflation and soaring prices. this is one of the insurmountable contradictions within that system. in the united states the cost of living continues to rise and inflation is developing viciously. this proves up to the hilt that nixon's "price freeze" is just empty talk.

what he means by "voluntary cooperation" is virtually coercion of the workers to try and get them to renounce struggle and submit themselves to exploitation and oppression by the capitalists. during the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries in 1947, the capitalists of our plant stopped payment of wages to the workers for three months in order to shift the losses from sluggish sales of cement onto them. the capitalists then told us that "our difficulties are the same difficulties as those of the workers" and urged us to "cooperate" with them... under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, we refused to be deceived by the capitalists. we persisted in struggle, and eventually won liberation and seized political power. the working class then became the master of the plant. through practice, we have come to realize that the basic contradictions of the capitalist system can only be thoroughly solved through the struggle of the working class and the masses of people and by the overthrowing of the capitalist system. the bosses of our plant could no longer deceive the awakened chinese workers. similarly, nixon can not deceive the awakening american people. as soon as nixon's "new economic policy" was dished up the american people vigorously opposed it. the american working class, which has a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, is now engaged in a new series of strike struggles. in defiance of nixon's wage-freeze order, 15,000 u.s. longshoremen on the west coast persist in their strike for higher wages. the american people know that whether nixon's old policy or his "new policy" prevails, they both serve the interests of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. only by completely overthrowing the rule of monopoly capital and the man-eating capitalist system can the proletariat win complete liberation.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "in the united states there are others who are really strong -- the american people." the american people can be neither intimidated, nor deceived exclamation we of the chinese working class have profound respect for the american working class' tenacious fighting spirit in persisting in strikes and struggle in spite of violent repression. we resolutely support the american people's just struggle and are firmly convinced that as long as the american working class and revolutionary people unite closely and fight bravely and stubbornly, then final victory will surely be achieved by the american people.

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ANTI-CONFUCIANISM

Learn From the Thorough Revolutionary Spirit of Lu Hsün in His Criticism of the Confucian School

- In commemoration of the 90th birthday of Lu Hsün, a great revolutionary, thinker and writer

by

Lo Ssu-ting (罗思鼎)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1971)

For hundreds of years the exploiting classes have always claimed that Confucius was a great, sacred and inviolable "Sage." Then came the May 4 movement which did away with the blind faith in the Confucian school. Lu Hsün, the great revolutionary, was the principal champion in the May 4 movement who struck down the Confucian school.

Lu Hsün waged a prolonged, enduring, indomitable struggle against the Confucian school--the stubborn bulwark of China's old traditional thought, rendering great meritorious service to the new culture of the proletariat. His Diary of a Madman was the first thunderclap of spring that signaled the advent of the anti-feudal cultural revolution of "May 4." In particular, in his famous indictment of Confucius, "Confucius in Modern China," Lu Hsün, applying the world outlook of the proletariat, profoundly exposed the class character of the Confucian school, analyzed the reactionary role it played in practical political struggle, and made an all-round, thorough criticism against it. On the battlefield of revolutionary mass criticism, Lu Hsün charged the enemy camp, driving all before him, resisting the enemy's attacks firmly, and advancing amid battle cries! Such thorough revolutionary spirit of the proletariat is still spurring us onward in our fight.

I

On the question of the Confucian school a violent struggle of criticism and counter-criticism has always existed between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The focal point of the struggle is: what standpoint should be adopted in treating the Confucian jen. Jen is the core of the Confucian world outlook, the theory of the exploiting classes for the maintenance and consolidation of the reactionary state power. Different views on jen reflects the different political stands taken on practical struggle between the revolutionary and the counter-revolutionary, the Marxist and the false Marxist.

Starting from the reality of class struggle, Lu Hsün, firmly seizing on the vulnerable spots of the Confucian school and wielding his pen as he would a steel sword, exposed the man-eating nature of "benevolence, righteousness, and morality" and ripped open the mask of "Confucius the Sage." But Confucius-worshippers and restoration-supporters of all shapes and colors and false Marxists painted Confucius with all kinds of powder and elevated him to a frightful height. Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i declared that Confucius had done "epoch-making service" in Chinese history and deserved to be called "a great man of the universe." They extolled the Confucian jen calling it the "great moral virtue" of mankind and "capable of becoming a new virtue in modern times."

In a class society all so-called "moral virtue" and "good virtue" has concrete class content. What is jen? According to Confucius, jen is "love of man." Is it love of all mankind? No, there is no such thing.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "Ever since mankind was divided into classes, there has never been such universal love. All ruling classes in the past liked to advocate such a thing, and many so-called sages and wise men also liked to advocate it. But it has never been practiced by anyone, because it cannot be put into practice in a class society."

Confucius, born in the last years of the Spring and Autumn period in Chinese history, was a representative of the declining class of slave-owners. What he loved could only be the declining class of slave-owners. The jen trumpeted by Confucius was not a "good virtue" common to all mankind, but the "moral virtue" of the slave-owning class.

Lu Hsün profoundly revealed this hypocritical sermonizing that covered up the savage rule of the slave-owning nobility. He pointed out: "Confucius devised outstanding ways of administering a state, but all these ways were devised for rulers of the people, i.e., power holders, there was nothing whatever for the people themselves." Therefore, Confucius was certainly not "a great man of the universe" who transcended all classes, but merely "a sage to power-holders or those who aspired to be power-holders, and had no relation whatever with the people in general."

The jen of Confucius subsequently became the "Kingly Way" and "benevolent administration" so vigorously trumpeted by the Confucian school of scholars. But these things were only a fig leaf for bloody counter-revolutionary brute force. In truth they were the "Despotic Way" and "tyrannical administration," or the dictatorship of the exploiting classes. As Lu Hsün put it, "The truth is that there has never been any Kingly Way whatever in China... If someone says there used to be true Kingly Way, then he lies. Any assertion that there is still Kingly Way is meant to be a new drug."

Did Confucius ever practice the "Kingly Way"? "In administering the government Confucius is a despot." That was what his contemporaries said of him. He served as "Chief of Police" of the State of Lu and at one time was acting Prime Minister. As soon as he assumed office he had a man named Shao Cheng-mao, who had opposed him, arrested and executed. See, "Confucius the Sage," who constantly paid lip service to jen, was quite "despotic" and would put a man to the sword at the least provocation. "Temper severity with leniency, lend teeth to leniency with severity, and government will be run well." Was that not his favorite theme? Alternate use of leniency and severity was alternate use of the counter-revolutionary dual tactics and reflected the two sides of the character of the slave-owning class: One side was all smiles and geniality while the other was grim and forbidding. Jen was a highly condensed summation of such counter-revolutionary dual tactics. All reactionaries of China and other countries, at present and in the past, treated this reactionary technique of rule as a treasure and the "Bible" that would help them to maintain their reactionary rule. As Lu Hsün pointed out, the prolonged feudal system of China, right up to the sanguinary, semi-feudal and semi-colonial rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries, was a man-eating history under the cover of "benevolence, righteousness, and morality."

The trumpeting and propagandizing of the Confucian jen during the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang was a service to the dictatorship of the class of big landlords and big bourgeoisie. Lu Hsün pointed out straightforwardly after the big massacre of "April 12": "The world is now often ruled by benevolence and righteousness that is supported with machine guns." Under the cover of "benevolence, righteousness, and morality," the Kuomintang reactionaries rabidly suppressed the revolutionary people. Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, too, declared that "benevolence, love, peace," "propriety, righteousness, incorruptibility, sense of shame" and "loyalty, filial piety, chastity" had their "raison d'etre" and wanted to make them "new good virtues." Was that not naked praise for Chiang Kai-shek's fascist rule?

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to extol and prettify the Confucian jen would amount to an attempt to disintegrate and negate the proletarian dictatorship. The disciples of the Confucian school always claimed how Confucius loved man and how "non-jen" the proletarian dictatorship was. Can the proletariat give the reactionaries a "benevolent administration"? No, absolutely not!

The great leader Chairman Mao said, "We will never exercise benevolence over the reactionaries and the reactionary acts of the reactionary class. We exercise benevolence only among the people, not over the reactionaries outside the people or the reactionary acts of the reactionary class."

If the proletariat gave the reactionaries a "benevolent administration" and preached the "Kingly Way," that would inevitably lead to renewed "despotic administration" and "tyranny" by the bourgeoisie against the proletariat, i.e., a restoration of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

At about the time of 1960, the bourgeois command headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i produced "Dismissal of Hai Jui From Office" and "Hai Jui Submits a Memorandum To the Throne," greatly praising the "benevolent administration" of Confucius and Mencius. These big poisonous weeds were applauded by political mummy Chiang Kai-shek who was breathing his last in Taiwan: "The ethics and political philosophy of our Confucian 'rule by virtue' is brilliantly embodied in the 'dismissal' of 'Dismissal of Hai Jui From Office' and the 'censure' of 'Hai Jui Submits a Memorandum to the Throne.'" How marvellous! The open and concealed Kuomintang reactionaries sang a hymn of praise together to the "benevolent administration" of the Confucian school. Did such a farce not provide people with food for much thought?

II

The Confucian school has always been in league with the darkest forces of counter-revolution. If the proletariat wanted to overthrow the reactionary ruling class, seize power and consolidate it, it would have to thoroughly demolish the Confucian school and dig up the well entrenched roots of its ideological rule. In "The Communist Manifesto," proletarian revolutionary teachers Marx and Engels pointed out: "Communist revolution is to effect the most thorough rupture with the relations of the traditional system of ownership. It is no wonder that in the course of its own development it must effect the most thorough rupture with traditional ideas." The proletariat can create a new world only by criticizing the old world.

It was in the attitude of a communist fighter that Lu Hsün broke through all old traditional ideas, "launched attacks on the deep-rooted so-called old civilization so as to shake it," and effected the most thorough rupture with the Confucian school--the general representative of the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of China of the past several thousand years.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i claimed preposterously that the way of Confucius and Mencius was an "invaluable historical tradition" of the Chinese nation, "the essence of the nation" that could not be battered. Afraid that the way of Confucius and Mencius might be lost in China, they regarded themselves as "the true preservers of the national heritage" and frenziedly called for the preservation of the Confucian school as a "national heritage."

What is a "national heritage"? K'ang Yu-wei, the patriarch of bourgeois reformists of China who was "forever honored as the patriarch of the restorationists," said, "Confucius was the splendor of the heritage of the Han nation." Was the Confucian school really "the essence of the nation"? As the "national heritage" of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, it was purely an effective tool with which they carried out ideological rule, a soft sword that "cut off a man's head without his feeling the coming of death," a dose of opium that benumbed the spirit of the people.

The reactionary ruling class of history always regarded the teachings of Confucius as religious dogma and compelled the people to believe and serve them. The Confucian school was radically opposed to the outstanding people's culture of the ancient times and to the revolutionary traditions of the Chinese people. These Confucian teachings, which the exploiting classes regarded as a "national heritage," are ulcers and malignant tumors in the eyes of the working people which must not be "inherited" or "preserved," but must be completely dug out.

Lu Hsün wrote: "If a man grows a tumor on his face or an ulcer on his forehead, he would indeed appear different from other people. It would distinguish him from others and could be called his 'distinguishing mark.' But as I see it, he had better have this 'distinction' removed so that he might look like other people." This is indeed sharp sarcasm against those who regard a malignant tumor as a "national heritage."

The reactionary ruling classes, however, always maintained the Confucian school by all conceivable means, trying to restore and consolidate it in new forms. The false Marxist political swindlers also clamored loudly to "change the decaying into the marvellous," held aloft the banner of "inheriting" historical tradition, and regarded malignant tumors as a "national heritage." What was their intention? Frankly speaking, it was an attempt to corrupt the masses and conquer the mind of the people with the reactionary way of Confucius and Mencius so as to attain their counter-revolutionary objective. Lu Hsün pointed out: "Confucius has in fact always acted as a 'door-knocker' even after his death." This simple sentence reveals the reactionary role played by the Confucian school.

In modern China, whether it was Yuan Shih-k'ai's ascension to the throne, or Chang Hsun's restoration of the Manchu rule, or P'u I's ascension to the throne of the puppet Manchukuo, or Chiang Kai-shek's inauguration of his fascist dictatorship, a solemn ceremony of "showing respect to Confucius and worshipping the Sage" was always held. The adoration of Confucius and restoration of the old by the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie did not mean that they really wanted to return to the time of Confucius. "With ulterior motives in mind," what they wanted was to use Confucius as a "door-knocker." They used Confucius either to bring about their feudal restoration or as a life-saving straw that would keep them from meeting their doom.

The imperialists, too, had to idolize Confucius in their aggression against China. All imperialist aggressors always collaborated with quislings and traitors in desperately extolling Confucian dogmas and energetically

adoring this "national treasure" of China. Thus the Confucian school became a tool of imperialist aggression against China.

During the War of Resistance, the Japanese imperialists specially built new Confucian temples in Tokyo and other places, declaring that the so-called "New Order of East Asia," by which the Japanese militarists attempted to take Asia under their exclusive domination and lord it over the world, was nothing but "restoration of the teachings of Confucius." What they wanted was to turn China into a "Paradise of the Kingly Way" under the rule of Japanese fascism. Following the example of his masters, arch traitor Wang Ching-wei also loudly professed that his traitorous, capitulationist "peace movement" embodied "the true spirit of Confucianism."

Today, social imperialism, following in the footsteps of Japanese imperialism, is baring its teeth and claws and freely indulging in nuclear blackmail on the one hand, while hypocritically preaching and extolling the "Kingly Way" and "benevolent administration" of Confucius and Mencius on the other. Traitor and enemy agent Wang Ming, who has betrayed the Party and the nation, also laments the destruction of the Confucian school by the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution as if he were personally bereft, trying to curry favor with his foreign masters by rabidly barking at the socialist motherland.

Here we are reminded of something Lu Hsün said in the past: "It is said that some foreigners are again showing respect for China's old culture. It is not respect at all but merely exploitation!" It is possible to understand the present by looking at the past. Can the modern revisionists, who support the ancient reactionary Confucius, fare any better than the Japanese militarists?

To restore capitalism, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i likewise made use of the Confucian school as a "national heritage" and "door-knocker." Was it not apparent that political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i also acted out the farce of "Pilgrimage To the Sage" at Ch'ufu? The book "Self-Cultivation" which they repeatedly published was the "Confucian Analects" of contemporary times. The various revisionist fallacies which they spread were the present-day way of Confucius and Mencius. They peddled "the way of faith and forgiveness" of "Do not do to others what you would not have others do to you," and trumpeted "the dying out of class struggle" and "peace within the Party." They peddled the obscurantist philosophy of "The people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it" by pushing "the theory of docile tool" and "the theory that the masses are backward."

In accord with the saying, "See only small gain, and big things will not be done," they concocted the "theory of fusion of public with private interests" (also known as "Suffer small disadvantage, and get in return big advantage.") On the basis of "He who has completed his studies may apply himself to be an officer," they produced the theory of "going to school in order to become an official" and "joining the Party in order to become an official." They praised the hypocrisy of "The benevolent man loves people"

and propagated the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. All this was an attempt to use the Confucian school to knock at the door of capitalist restoration.

Lu Hsün pointed out that in order to knock at and open the "door of happiness" for themselves, all reactionaries "who were near the end of the journey" would "use Confucius as a door-knocker brick, but as the times were different, they all clearly failed." Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i have likewise suffered ignominious failure.

Old traditional ideas are a formidable force of obstruction to history. To restore themselves to power, all overthrown reactionary classes would inevitably make use of reactionary traditional ideas. The Chinese bourgeoisie would always try to find weapons from such "national heritage" as the Confucian school for their attack on the proletariat. They would raise gusts of black wind of adoration of Confucius and restoration of the old, and create public opinion for counter-revolutionary restoration. As Lu Hsün pointed out, such people "always profess love for the mother country and carry with them national characteristics, but that does not prevent them from actually being lackeys." This is because those who persist in following the capitalist road, opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat, and trying to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie are in fact ready to surrender to imperialism. They are lackeys of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

III

The struggle to strike down the Confucian school has always been a serious, life-and-death political struggle. The innumerable contests of strength and struggles, and innumerable relapses and twists and turns since the "May 4" movement have told us this truth: Only the proletariat and the revolutionary forces under its leadership, and only by firmly insisting on using the sharp weapon of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, will it be possible to thoroughly destroy the Confucian school and the traditional ideas of all exploiting classes.

In "On New Democracy" and other brilliant works, the great leader Chairman Mao has made the most complete, most thorough, and most profound criticism against the Confucian school. The new cultural forces of the proletariat personally led by Chairman Mao have unleashed the most furious attack on the Confucian school. "And Lu Hsün has been the greatest and the most courageous standard-bearer of these new cultural forces."

With the bearing of a dauntless proletarian revolutionary who swam against the current of the time, the great Communist Lu Hsün waged a relentless, courageous struggle against the Confucian school and its defenders. He directed the spearhead of the struggle against all kinds of adoration of Confucius and restoration of the old, defenders of the national heritage, "moralists," old and young royalists, and comprador writers. He ruthlessly demolished the feudal culture and feudal conventions and teachings, and furiously criticized "adoration of Confucius and reading of the classics," "putting old national

things in order," "national salvation through national heritage," and such thought-trends of feudalism and restoration of the old.

In the protracted struggle, Lu Hsün paid particular attention to the trends of class struggle. Employing the method of class analysis and closely combining historical criticism with practical struggle, thus touching on current events and politics, he ceaselessly and gradually intensified the struggle of criticism against the Confucian school.

Lu Hsün portrayed the ugly face of the Peiyang warlords who on the one hand "formulated rites and composed music, adored Confucius and read the classics," but on the other hand "committed arson and murder as well as rape and looting." He also exposed the criminal acts of the Kuomintang reactionaries who "traded war, epidemics, flood and drought, and windstorms and locust plagues for the restoring of Confucian temples." He bitterly refuted the reactionary fallacy of the imperialists who described their aggression as "the Kingly Way longed for by the Chinese people." From criticism against the old culture and old morals, he went to the most essential political criticism against imperialism and its running dogs. That is the principal feature of Lu Hsün's struggle to overthrow the Confucian school. It clearly reveals Lu Hsün's thorough revolutionary spirit.

Obliterating Lu Hsün's achievements in the fight to strike down the Confucian school, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i made up the bourgeoisie as heroes who "demanded that the people be liberated from the shackles of old traditional ideas." They tried by all conceivable means to erect monuments to the bourgeoisie and completely distorted the history of the struggle on the ideological and cultural fronts of China.

The tumultous revolutionary current that struck down the Confucian school carried with it at one time bourgeois intellectuals of various shapes and colors. With the intensification of the revolution, these people gradually revealed their true colors. Some of them retired from the fight, some ran away, some degenerated, and some apostatized. Some of them deserted after fighting for a while and became hurriedly passing travelers in history. Some shamefully became renegades and degenerated into worshippers of Confucius and restorers of old things--culprits of history.

The Right wing of the bourgeois intellectuals were the first to turn against the slogan of "Down with the Confucian school!" Their representative was Hu Shih. Before "May 4" and during the movement, Hu Shih already extolled Confucius, saying that he was "a man of magnificent bearing," and that it was to change the state of the country from "one of no way to one of having way" that he went hither and thither in great anxiety. After the "May 4" movement, Hu Shih openly opposed the spreading of Marxism by espousing the way of Confucius and Mencius. Raising the reactionary banner of "putting the national heritage in order," he tried to lure young people away from revolutionary struggle and into the dilapidated Confucian temples to seek a living.

Wu Yü and other intellectuals of the national bourgeoisie at one time criticized and attacked the Confucian school. After the "May 4" movement, however, Wu Yü, who was described as "the old hero who fought the Confucian school single-handedly," quietly renounced the slogan of "Down with the Confucian school," retired from active life, and became decadent and an opium addict. The truth is that Wu Yü, who was highly esteemed by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, was at heart incapable of thoroughly criticizing Confucius. He had great admiration for Liang Ch'i-ch'ao's famous saying, "I like Confucius, but I like truth even better," saying that "Confucius was of course a great man of his time." This was a hidden clue to his later effort to reverse the verdict on the Confucian school.

Following their political degeneration and reaction, many of the bourgeois and petty bourgeois intellectuals were led to ideological adoration of Confucius and restoration of old things. Before the 1911 Revolution, as a bourgeois revolutionary newly released from a prison in the foreign settlement of Shanghai, Chang T'ai-yen shouted loudly: "Confucianism must absolutely not be used!" Not long afterward, however, the same Chang T'ai-yen, "wearing the splendid mantle of learning, became the chief exponent of Confucianism." Bought over by Chiang Kai-shek at great cost, Chang T'ai-yen sang loudly that "there are one thousand advantages but not one single disadvantage" in studying the classics.

Representatives of the bourgeoisie who infiltrated the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat behaved in the same way. Following their sell-out and betrayal of the revolutionary cause, one after another they degenerated into the position of a Confucius-worshipping clown.

During the "May 4" movement Ch'en Tu-hsiu bitterly attacked Confucius as "an idol without a soul, a kind of fossil from the past." He appeared to be an anti-Confucian hero. In October 1937, however, he suddenly clamored loudly and madly for a "reappraisal of Confucius."

Did Ch'en Tu-hsiu want to make a correct, scientific appraisal of Confucius? No. What he wanted was to reverse the verdict on Confucius. At that time Trotskyite Ch'en, the abolitionist, had already become a running dog of the Japanese imperialists. His loud clamors for "adoration of Confucius" was in coordination with the scheme of the Japanese invaders to use the Confucian school for the establishment of their "Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The historical lesson of the degeneration of bourgeois intellectuals one after another into Confucius worshippers and restorers of old things profoundly reveals the fact that the bourgeoisie cannot effect a complete rupture with old traditions, and completely refutes the fallacies of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The bourgeoisie and their representatives can criticize the way of Confucius and Mencius by the bourgeois means, i.e., the formalistic method. Their world outlook consists of idealistic transcendentalism, the humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, and the theory of class conciliation. It is an idealistic conception of history

which holds that history is made by heroes. Essentially speaking, both the bourgeois world outlook and the way of Confucius and Mencius belong to the system of thought of the exploiting classes. After the "May 4" movement and with the entry of the proletariat on the political stage, the bourgeois world outlook and bourgeois thought and culture was already decadent and effete, and was even more backward than bourgeois political things. That determined that the bourgeoisie and their representatives were incapable of making a thorough criticism against the Confucian school, and that on the contrary they would eventually embark on the road of defense of the Confucian school.

In commemorating Lu Hsün today, we must learn from the thorough revolutionary spirit of Lu Hsün in his criticism of the Confucian school. Thorough criticism of the way of Confucius and Mencius as well as the system of thought of all exploiting classes is necessary to the prevention of a capitalist restoration, consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and to the successful execution of struggle-criticism-transformation in depth. The law of class struggle tells us that revolutionary mass criticism cannot stop for even a single moment and that further efforts are necessary in fighting. Under the guidance of the line of the Party's 9th National Congress, we must promote Lu Hsün's spirit of soundly beating the dog which has fallen into the water, further develop repudiation of revisionism and rectification of working style, and carry through to the end the revolutionary mass criticism!

* * *

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Advance Along the Road of Agricultural Mechanization Shown by Chairman Mao

by

Writing Team of the First Ministry of Machine Building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 17, 1971)

Realization of agricultural mechanization of the basis of agricultural collectivization is an important matter concerning the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance, strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevention of the restoration of capitalism, and the building of socialism.

Great leader Chairman Mao, who attaches great importance to agricultural mechanization, has given a series of extremely significant and wise instructions. Chairman Mao has put forward the theory, line, guideline, polic and plan in an all-round and realistic manner for the realization of agricultural mechanization in our country, pointed out the road of development of agricultural mechanization in our country, and creatively developed Marxism-Leninism.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, particularly after the repudiation, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production" and "learning from Tachai in agricultural production" has been developing incessantly and a new upsurge in the mass movement of agricultural mechanization is under way. Chairman Mao's instructions concerning agricultural mechanization are becoming more and more deeply implanted in people's hearts, the enthusiasm of the broad masses for agricultural mechanization through self-reliance is growing, and local industries which serve agriculture are developing vigorously.

At present, more than 90 percent of the hsien have set up repair shops for agricultural machines and many areas have set up repair networks on the hsien, commune and production brigade levels. Output of principal agricultural machines including plowing, irrigation and drainage, and processing machines in 1970 was increased by 100 to several hundred percent when compared with that of 1965.

Agricultural mechanization in our country was developed in the midst of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. The history of the development of agricultural mechanization in our country is a history of the continuous defeat of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Elevating Understanding and Persevering in the Party's Basic Line on Agricultural Questions

To realize agricultural collectivization and then, on the basis of agricultural collectivization, realize agricultural mechanization and electrification after the completion of the anti-feudal land reform is our Party's basic line on agricultural questions personally formulated by great leader Chairman Mao and also our Party's basic line of firm adherence to socialism and defeating capitalism in the struggle between the two roads in rural areas.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i fanatically opposed the Party's basic line on agricultural questions. Before the agricultural collectivization, they held that "there must be mechanization before there can be cooperativization" and opposed the peasants' following of the socialist road.

"Mechanization before cooperativization" was a rehash of the "theory of productive forces above everything" advocated by old and new revisionists. In his report "On the Question of Agricultural Cooperation" Chairman Mao refuted this "theory of productive forces above everything" sold by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Under the conditions of our country, there must first be cooperatives (in capitalist countries, it is capitalization of agriculture) before large machines can be used." This great teaching of Chairman Mao pointed out not only that agricultural collectivization was a necessary prerequisite for agricultural mechanization in our country, but also that changes in the relations of production were a necessary prerequisite for great development of productive forces. The most basic point was to use revolutionization to lead mechanization and resolutely and firmly follow the socialist road and oppose the capitalist road.

The United States is a country with a very high degree of agricultural mechanization, but the agricultural economy there is a capitalist economy. In the Soviet Union agricultural mechanization was realized very early, but betrayal of Khrushchev, Brezhnev, and others has brought about a restoration of capitalism. We must never follow the road of agricultural capitalization of the United States or the road of restoration of capitalism of the Soviet revisionist traitors' clique. We must resolutely follow the road of socialism and develop our agriculture in the direction of socialism.

Realization of agricultural mechanization on the basis of collectivization is an inseparable component part of the Party's basic line on agricultural questions. Liu Shao-ch'i and company opposed agricultural collectivization as well as agricultural mechanization. After agricultural collectivization was basically achieved in our country they said preposterously: "The Chinese countryside has an abundance of manpower and the system of farming is complicated, therefore mechanization cannot be realized."

With a view to counter this reactionary preposterous theory by Liu Shao-ch'i and company, Chairman Mao promptly formulated the guideline "Mechanization is the basic way out for agriculture" after the nationwide establishment of people's communes. This was a great strategic plan aimed at persevering in continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of

the proletariat, promoting the rapid development of the national economy, further consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao taught us: "In China the only way to change the economy of the society totally is to carry out thorough socialist reform in the social economic system and, at the same time, to mechanize operations in all places and departments where machines can be used."

"With agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" is the general guideline for the development of our national economy. Agriculture is the foundation of our national economy. After the nationwide establishment of people's communes we achieved bumper harvests in agriculture production for nine consecutive years through the development of the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agricultural production." However, agricultural productivity in our country is still low, our per-unit-area output of food grains is still comparatively low, our economic crops are still not fully developed, and our ability to fight natural disasters is still not strong enough. All these are incompatible with the need for rapid development of the national economy.

To overcome this contradiction, we must first grasp the fundamentals, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people, energetically grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, correctly implement the policies of the Party, and resolutely continue to make revolution in production relations and in the superstructure; but at the same time we must also solve the problem of agricultural mechanization. This is because we are still basically relying upon manual labor for our agricultural production and under such circumstances agricultural production can be developed only to a certain limit. The only way to further guarantee a high and steady agricultural output and to better develop forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary production and fishery is realization of agricultural mechanization.

The theory that "we have lots of people but little land, so we don't need mechanization" is ridiculous. Indeed, in many areas in our country the average acreage of arable land against population is not high. But as a result of the increase of the multiple cropping index, the raising of farming standards, and expansion of the sphere of production, the amount of agricultural work has been increased by several times and the contradiction between the development of agricultural production and the shortage of manpower has become more and more marked. Consequently the broad masses of peasants urgently demand an acceleration of the realization of agricultural mechanization so as to be able to implement better the guideline "with food grains as the key, achieve all-round development," bring about an all-round implementation of the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture, greatly increase per-unit-area output, advance toward production in depth, and push agricultural production to a new height. By grasping agricultural mechanization and revolution simultaneously many areas with lots of people but little land have achieved steady high output for several consecutive years, great increase in the production of economic crops, and marked development in forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary production and fishing.

On the other hand, agricultural mechanization is also beneficial to industrial development. In his celebrated report "On the Ten Great Relations" and his brilliant work "On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out to us the road to socialist industrialization in our country.

Chairman Mao taught us: "I am here concerned principally with the relationship of growth between heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. It must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of China's economic construction. At the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry."

Chairman Mao pointed out: "China is a large agricultural country. With over 80 percent of her population in the rural areas, industry must develop together with agriculture, for only thus can industry secure raw materials and a market, and only thus is it possible to accumulate large funds for building a powerful heavy industry. Everybody knows that light industry is closely related to agriculture. Without agriculture there can be no light industry. But it is not yet so clearly understood that agriculture provides heavy industry with an important market. This fact, however, will be more readily appreciated as gradual progress in the technical improvement and modernization of agriculture calls for more and more machinery, fertilizer, water conservation and electric power projects and transport facilities for the farms, as well as fuel and building materials for the rural consumers."

Thus agricultural mechanization is a question which concerns the road which socialist industrialization of our country follows. Industry and agriculture mutually rely on each other and mutually promote each other. By providing agriculture with modern technical equipment, we can not only furnish more commodities, foodstuffs, industrial raw materials, funds and an abundance of manpower for industrial construction, but also directly open up a vast domestic market for the development of heavy industry.

Agricultural mechanization requires industrial departments to supply machines for use in farming, drainage, irrigation, harvesting, processing, transportation, and plant protection, such products as chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, thin plastic sheets, etc., as well as other equipment needed in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, etc. However, to produce such items we must develop the iron and steel industry, coal mining industry, chemical industry, petroleum industry, machine building industry, electric power industry, cement industry, and other heavy industries. Consequently, the process of accelerating agricultural mechanization is also a process of accelerating the development of heavy and light industries. Any viewpoint which makes the acceleration of socialist industrialization antagonistic to the acceleration of agricultural mechanization is a metaphysically erroneous viewpoint inconsistent with dialectical materialism.

Agricultural mechanization is an important measure for implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "preparing against war, preparing against natural disasters and doing everything for the people." When agriculture is developed, industry is also developed, the foundation of socialist

economy is made firm, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated we shall have nothing to fear when war or calamities break out.

Realization of agricultural mechanization on the basis of agricultural collectivization is an important question concerning the resolute continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the upholding of socialism and the defeating of capitalism.

Agricultural mechanization enables us to strengthen the collective economy of the people's commune and further consolidate the socialist positions in rural areas. Agricultural mechanization is beneficial to the use of the socialist spirit to educate the peasants and raise their consciousness further in socialist thinking. Agricultural mechanization enables the peasants to use machines for production and helps to set up small factories gradually, which is beneficial to narrowing the gap between the workers and peasants and also that between urban and rural areas, as well as to the further consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance which is the foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our worker-peasant alliance, which has already passed through the stages of land reform and agricultural collectivization, must now enter a stage that is based on mechanization. The worker-peasant alliance cannot be consolidated with collectivization and communalization alone but without mechanization.

The basic aim of the realization of agricultural mechanization on the basis of agricultural collectivization is to use socialism to defeat capitalism and realize communism. Leninism told us: Communism means the elimination of classes. To eliminate classes, the first step is to overthrow the landlords and capitalists and the second step is to eliminate the difference between workers and peasants. Lenin pointed out incisively: "Communism means a soviet regime plus nationwide electrification; otherwise our country will still be a small agricultural country. We must understand this point clearly." We shall be able to eliminate the difference between workers and peasants gradually, firmly uphold socialism and defeat capitalism, as long as we resolutely continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, thoroughly accomplish socialist reform in the economic system of the society, and convert agriculture from manual production to modern mechanical production.

Agricultural mechanization is an important matter concerning the destiny of our country. We must repudiate various ideas which neglect the work of agricultural mechanization and conscientiously grasp it as an extremely important political task.

Relying Upon the Masses and Realizing Agricultural Mechanization with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

In socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must resolutely implement the mass line, give the masses a free hand, and conduct mass movement in a big way." To make medium and small products and local production the key in the manufacture of agricultural machinery and to make collective economy the

key in the purchase of agricultural machinery is a living demonstration of the mass line and a basic guideline for the realization of agricultural mechanization in our country with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, who spared no effort to oppose this basic guideline laid down by Chairman Mao, longed for things large and foreign, actively hindered the development of medium and small agricultural machines, practiced the "dictatorship of rules," undermined the development of the local agricultural machine-building industry, practiced in a big way "monopoly by the state," and suppressed the enthusiasm of the people's communes for agricultural mechanization. The essence of struggle is the question of the mass line. Chairman Mao's line relies upon the masses, makes everybody take part in the work, practices self-reliance and follows the road of development of agricultural mechanization in our country. But political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i tried in vain to smother the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people and lead the work of agricultural mechanization in our country onto the evil road.

We must make medium and small scale manufacture the key in the production of agricultural machines. Our country is vast with greatly different natural conditions and greatly different methods of cultivation in different localities. If we make the manufacture of medium and small agricultural machines the key in production and simultaneously produce a suitable quantity of large machines, we shall be able to do a better job in coordinating our production of agricultural machines with the measures of increase of agricultural production in various localities, take advantage of local conditions, practice multiple-purpose of utilization, and meet the urgent needs of realization of agricultural mechanization in various localities in the country.

Medium and small agricultural machines which are light in weight, compact in size, small in raw material consumption, simple in structure, and easy to manufacture and repair, can be manufactured not only in the provinces and municipalities but also in the hsien and other localities or even in some of the rural people's communes and production brigades. Such emphasis on medium and small agricultural machines is favorable for the mobilization of the enthusiasm for agricultural mechanization from various quarters to develop fully the favorable conditions of having a vast area and an enormous population in our country, make the conditions bloom and bear fruit everywhere, and bring about a rapid development in the work of agricultural mechanization.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i sought after large foreign agricultural machines and one-sidedly sought after tractors, harvesting combines, and trucks. Proceeding from this standpoint, they clamored: "Mechanization cannot be carried out in mountain areas because natural conditions are poor there" and "mechanization cannot be carried out in rice paddy areas because conditions are complicated there." They completely failed to take note of the broad masses of people in these areas. But agricultural mechanization is the desire of not only the broad masses of people in the plains but also those in mountain and rice paddy areas.

The truth is that agricultural mechanization is desired by the broad masses of people in mountain areas and agricultural mechanization can be realized in mountain and rice paddy areas. In fact the question of whether agricultural mechanization can be realized in mountain and rice paddy areas is a question of whether to think for the masses in these areas and whether to change the agricultural conditions in these areas. When we make medium and small agricultural machines the key in production, we shall be able to mobilize the broad masses of people in the plains, in mountain areas, in the north as well as in the south to speed up the process of agricultural mechanization in our country.

We must make local production the key of manufacture of agricultural machinery. This is the only way to develop agricultural machines according to concrete local conditions to do a better job in serving agricultural production. This can also facilitate the development of the "five small" local industries (small iron and steel industry, small coal mining industry, small chemical industry, small hydro-electric power industry, and small machine-building industry) by furnishing iron, steel, coal and power supply for the manufacture of agricultural machinery. Implementation of the guideline of making the localities the key of manufacture of agricultural machinery can help the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions to develop themselves from the production of raw materials to the production of machines, from the manufacture of machines to assembling machines into whole systems and from production to maintenance and repair. All these contribute to the acceleration of the development of the work of agricultural mechanization.

"Two enthusiasms is better than only one." The purpose of making the localities the key to manufacture of agricultural machinery is in reality to mobilize the millions of peasants in the country fully to launch a mass movement of engaging themselves in the industry of agricultural machinery manufacture. Tsunhua hsien, Hopei Province, promoting the spirit of "impoverished sticks," develops coal mining, ore mining, iron refining, steel refining and other heavy and light industries by native methods through self-reliance according to local conditions, manufactures water pumps, electric motors and transformers needed for mechanized pumps, produces urgently needed agricultural machines, and sets up repair networks at hsien, commune and production brigade levels.

By giving prominence to proletarian politics, giving the lead to Mao Tse-tung's thought, using food grains as the leading factor, practicing diversified management, using subsidiary production to support machine building, using machines to promote agricultural production, using light industry to promote heavy industry, using heavy industry to support agriculture and correctly handling the relation between agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry, they developed agricultural mechanization and grasped the industrial and agricultural production in the hsien in a "living" way.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i opposed the guideline of making local industries the key of the manufacture of agricultural machines, practiced in a big way a "high degree of monopoly," exercised "dictatorship of rules," and gravely suppressed the enthusiasm of the masses and the localities.

But after the "dictatorship of rules" was repudiated since the great proletarian cultural revolution, local enthusiasm was fully developed and productive power in the manufacture of all principal agricultural machines was greatly increased under the unified planning of the state.

We must give primary consideration to collective economy when we purchase agricultural machines before we can achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in agricultural mechanization. In connection with this question, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i spared no effort to spread the "theory of the masses being backward," maliciously condemned the people's commune as being "unable to afford, unable to make use of and unable to manage well" agricultural machines. They advocated "monopoly by the state" and held agricultural machinery in check; in reality they simply did not trust the peasants and attempted in vain to undermine the mass movement of agricultural mechanization.

Giving primary consideration to collective economy when purchasing agricultural machinery solves the contradiction of farmers having no machines, combines the ownership of agricultural machines with the right to use the machines, and greatly mobilizes the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants in agricultural mechanization.

Liuchi commune of Hsinchou hsien, Hupeh Province, began grasping agricultural mechanization as soon as it realized agricultural collectivization. They resolutely followed the socialist road, warded off the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and purchased gradually year by year agricultural machines, beginning with irrigation and drainage machines, most needed for the insurance of study and high agricultural production. In this way they basically realized agricultural mechanization in 1965. During that year they achieved a per-mow output of over 1,400 chin of food grains and 192 chin of ginned cotton and surpassed the targets set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in food grains and cotton production for several consecutive years. This fully demonstrates that the people's commune is not only capable of carrying out mechanization but also carrying it out well.

To accelerate the realization of agricultural mechanization, we must employ native and foreign methods simultaneously, engage in mechanization and semi-mechanization simultaneously, conduct mass movements for the improvement of agricultural implements in a big way and attach full importance to the semi-mechanization and improvement of agricultural implements. Mass movement for the improvement of agricultural implements is the beginning of technical revolution and is therefore a great revolutionary movement of great significance. Since such movements are conducted by hundreds of millions of peasants, they often achieve the saving of manual labor by several times and greatly raise the efficiency of manual labor. Meanwhile since the creativeness of the masses is unlimited, they will also be able to make ingenious inventions in the future.

Semi-mechanized agricultural implements and improved agricultural implements can be developed to become modern mechanized agricultural implements after innovation. In the meantime, in a country as large as ours, it is impossible to achieve total mechanization, a certain portion is bound to remain semi-mechanized and some of the hand tools will still be used. Consequently we must attach importance to the manufacture and utilization of mechanized agricultural implements as well as pay due attention to the manufacture and innovation of semi-mechanized agricultural implements and improved agricultural implements. We should indeed manufacture mechanized agricultural machines, but at the present moment we must develop more semi-mechanized agricultural implements and improve agricultural implements and attach importance to the production of small farm implements such as shovels, picks, sickles, hoes, etc.

Giving Prominence to Proletarian Politics and Using Revolutionization To Lead Mechanization

Using revolutionization to lead mechanization is our basic thinking in leadership concerning agricultural mechanization. We must handle the relation between revolutionization and mechanization correctly like Tachai production brigade. We should engage in both revolutionization and mechanization, but use revolutionization to lead mechanization. Tachai production brigade used great Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the peasants, grasped revolutionized building of the leadership squad energetically and engaged in agricultural mechanization through self-reliance. Now it is already basically realized mechanization and semi-mechanization in the milling of rice, grinding of wheat, threshing of grain, weeding, and crushing of fodder as well as partial mechanization in land preparation, land improvement, farming and transportation. As a result of agricultural mechanization, socialist collective economy was further consolidated and socialist agricultural production was developed.

Agricultural mechanization is a great revolution for agricultural technical reform and is also a profound political and ideological revolution. The great storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i and company and brought about an excellent situation in agricultural mechanization. However, the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line still has not been eliminated thoroughly. A struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies still exists in the question of whether we want agricultural mechanization and how do we realize agricultural mechanization.

We must firmly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, use Mao Tse-tung's thought as our weapon, penetrate deep and perseveringly develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. We must repudiate the tendency of grasping only mechanization without grasping revolutionization and various erroneous ideas of neglecting agricultural mechanization. We must repudiate ideas of the lazy and the cowardly who sit there to wait for conditions to ripen and who rely on help from outside. We must repudiate

the erroneous idea of longing for things big and foreign. We must repudiate the erroneous tendency of emphasizing complete machines but neglecting assembling of machine systems, emphasizing manufacture but neglecting repairs, and emphasizing quantity but neglecting quality. We must repudiate the idea of dependence of eating "ready-made meals" without engaging in raw material production. We must repudiate the "theory of not being concerned with supporting agriculture" and "theory of it does not pay to support agriculture," and gear local industries to serving agricultural production.

In one word, we must check the class enemy's sabotage activities in conjunction with the situation and ideological reality of the class struggle, repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, repudiate capitalist tendencies in the society, and repudiate various erroneous ideas inconsistent with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to develop the work of agricultural mechanization under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

"Policy and strategy are the life of the Party." To realize agricultural mechanization we must correctly carry out the policies of the Party and act according to Chairman Mao's instructions. When we notice a principal tendency we must also take note of other tendencies under cover. We must correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individual, taking care to eliminate the remnant poison of "monopoly by the state" as well as to render necessary assistance and support to communes and production brigades which are weak in economical resources. We must rely upon collective economy for the purchase of agricultural machinery but must also guarantee the gradual increase of income for the commune members at the same time. We must set up the "five small" local industries but must also see to it that there is sufficient manpower left for the first line of agricultural production. We must correctly implement the pricing policy, lower the price of agricultural machines, step up our control over the enterprises, improve the quality, lower the cost and try to avoid losses. We must implement the correct policy toward technology, conscientiously implement the Party's policy of uniting, educating, and remolding the intellectual elements, repudiate not only the "purely technical viewpoint" but also the "theory of technology is useless." A farm implement research institute should be set up in every province, every locality and every hsien and the role of scientific and technical personnel should be fully developed.

It is very important to control well and make good use of the existing agricultural machines. Some units use agricultural machines not for the sake of consolidating the collective economy of the people's commune or developing socialist agricultural production but for making money, giving up agriculture for business and following the capitalist road. Some units failed to advance deep into production after they obtained the machines, thus resulting in a great increase of agricultural machinery without a corresponding increase in the rate of utilization. Some units make use of agricultural machines without controlling, maintaining or repairing them, thus causing severe damage to the machines. Experience demonstrates that realization of agricultural mechanization does not mean that the struggle between the two

classes, the two lines and the two ideologies has come to an end. If we fail to manage agricultural mechanization well, we shall not only fail to develop agricultural production, but also slip onto the evil road of capitalism.

Some leading cadres do not attach importance to the control or agricultural machinery. This is wrong. They fail to understand that machines can become actual productive power only through human management. If we fail to do a good job in human ideological revolutionization and in the control of existing agricultural machines, we shall never be able to truly improve the standard of agricultural mechanization and promote the development of socialist agricultural production no matter how much machinery we have.

Some people dare not grasp the control of agricultural machines. They think grasping control means "production first" and "work in command" and say "grasping politics is safe but grasping work is dangerous." This is also wrong. Chairman Mao taught us: "Control is also socialist education." Problems arising out of the control of agricultural machinery are not pure problems of work but a reflection of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. To grasp control of agricultural machinery are not pure problems of work but a reflection of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. To grasp control we must first energetically grasp the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, energetically grasp human ideological revolutionization, step up the building of personnel for agricultural mechanization, establish and perfect rational rules and systems on this basis, and control well and make good use of the existing agricultural machines. This so-called "grasping politics is safe but grasping work is dangerous" is in reality a reflection of "self-interest." Such erroneous ideas are detrimental to the endeavors of the Party and the people if they are not repudiated against.

Realization of agricultural mechanization is a glorious but difficult task which requires us to practice over-all planning, strengthen leadership, and raise agricultural mechanization up to the level of daily work in the Party committee. We must conscientiously read Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books and do a good job in repudiating revisionism and in rectification; penetratingly develop the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production, learning from Tachai in agricultural production, and the whole country learning the People's Liberation Army"; penetrate deep to conduct investigation and study; do a good job in grasping models and summing up experience; and formulate positive plans that provide sufficient margins. We must have an over-all plan as to what agricultural machines are to be manufactured first as well as a well balanced and rational arrangement in order to accelerate the development of agricultural mechanization.

Great leader Chairman Mao's great call for the realization of agricultural mechanization is becoming the practice of hundreds of millions of people. A newest and most beautiful picture of agricultural mechanization is being painted in our motherland. The situation is becoming better

and better. We must closely rally around the Party Center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy, implement the line "Unite to fight for still greater victories" formulated by the 9th Party Congress, accomplish the fighting tasks confirmed by the 9th Party Congress and the 1st and 2nd plenary sessions of the 9th Central Committee, and struggle for the great object of realizing agricultural mechanization.

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ISLAND GRANARY

China's Third Largest Island Becomes Granary

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1971)

chungming island, china's third largest, has been turned into a granary thanks to chairman mao's leadership. before liberation, it was subject to tidal waves and farming was very backward.

after liberation, the working people on the island situated in the yangtze river estuary relied on their collective strength to build an embankment more than 200 kilometres long round the island and a tidal dam that used over 1.2 million tons of stone. now the island is criss-crossed by 15 rivers joining the yangtze river. the 17 big sluice gates and small hydro-electric power and irrigation stations built have created a water conservancy network and irrigation is done by electric power. more than 26,000 hectares of land were wrested from the sea. this accounts for more than two-thirds of the island's farmland.

the people's communes have implemented chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and developed the collective economy. grain and rapeseed output per hectare on the average last year was 6 times the early post-liberation days of 1949. cotton output rose 11 times. the number of pigs has increased by 43 times and yearly marine products 6 times.

the island's county town had only one cotton mill and a few food and edible oil processing plants before liberation. there are now more than 450 big, medium-sized and small factories, including electric power, electrical machinery, farm machinery and chemical fertilizer plants as well as shipyard. the county, communes and production brigades have their own farm machinery assembly and repair plants or stations throughout the island. total industrial output value last year accounted for 56.7 per cent of the total for industry and agriculture.

every household has its grain reserves and bank deposits. people who formerly lived in huts now have brick houses. most of the families have bicycles, sewing machines and radios.

elementary school has been popularized in the island. medical facilities for the labouring people have been improved tremendously.

people attribute their happy life to the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and mao tsetung thought. they eagerly make a living study and application of chairman mao's works and devote certain time every day to study. every production brigade runs evening political schools where cadres and commune members study works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works. they exchange experience in study which is combined with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the whole island has been turned into a great school of mao tsetung thought. cadres and commune members have raised their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. advanced collectives and individuals in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have emerged.

when the island was liberated in 1949, river embankments were in disrepair and rivers were silted up. many fields were barren. under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the people of the island fought against flood and built water conservancy projects.

under the guidance of the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao, people's communes organized 100 thousand people to open a river during the slack winter season of 1958. they used simple tools and relied on their collective strength. they completed 3.8 million cubic metres of earth work in 38 days and completed the project before spring sowing.

while the people were building a new dam in the summer of 1970, an unusually big tidal wave struck the island. it washed away 1,000 tons of stone work in the new stone dam. but the people were undaunted. under the leadership of the party organizations, they fought back. in motor junks they measured water flow, braving three-metre high waves. when the tide ebbed, they went into knee-deep silt to dig up the stones and rebuild the dam.

the tidal wave swamped a vast expanse in the eastern and northern part of the island. people were organized to wrest land from the swamps. in reclaiming land from the sea in 1968, they had dealt with deep swampy land. displaying the revolutionary spirit of the red armymen who climbed snow-capped mountains and crossed grasslands during the long march, they defied all difficulties and won victory.

since 1959, the people of the island have reclaimed large tracts of farmland from the sea.

the people of the island always bear in mind chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland". they carry out socialist construction and at the same time they never forget class struggle, nor do they forget the danger of imperialist aggression. with rifle in one hand and hoe in another, the militiamen of the people's communes and production brigades, do patrol and sentry duty alongside the chinese people's liberation army. they are vigilantly guarding this outpost of the east china sea.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Hupeh Develops Local Industry

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 25, 1971)

the communist party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in hupeh province have led the people in developing local industry. they are using the abundant local resources to end the province's backwardness in industry. this achievement was made under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

all eight administrative regions of the province now have industrial bases. the province has built a number of industrial enterprises including iron and steel, coal, machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement, chemicals and textiles. it can now produce metal cutting machine tools, motor vehicles, tractors, diesel engines, bearings and motors, as well as bicycles, radios, sewing machines and other manufactured consumer goods. this is great support for the country's socialist construction and meets the needs of the people.

the working class and the masses of people in the province made great efforts to achieve these rapid development. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents.

the people and cadres made great achievements in local industry under the guidance of the general line during the great leap forward year of 1958. they did away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipated the mind. but when china had three years of temporary difficulties from 1959 to 1961, liu shao-chi and company wantonly attacked the party's general line and cut local industry back. the revolutionary people and cadres were determined to speed up the development of local industry during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they started a mass movement of building medium and small industries. they laid stress on opening mines and finding sources of raw materials. hupeh has extensive mineral resources. the administrative regions, counties, districts and communes pursued the unified planning by the provincial party committee and provincial revolutionary committee and accepted level-to-level responsibility. big and medium mines are built with state investments, while communes and brigades run small pits. they also extract and smelt in the localities. this has increased iron and steel production rapidly. the province's ore output in 1970 was nearly three times that in 1966, pig iron was more than five times and steel was nearly double. the revolutionary committees of tayen and ocheng counties which have considerable mineral resources lay stress on medium and small mines, according to local conditions with commune members doing the extracting. these counties have now built more than 100 small mines and mineral deposit points. this meets their iron and steel needs and provides big iron and steel enterprises with fine ores.

coal deposits have been found in sixty of the province's seventytwo counties over the past two years. seven coal mines and a number of medium-sized and small coal shafts

have been built. there are also several thousand small coal pits run by people's communes and production brigades. coal output has increased by a big margin.

following chairman mao's general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy, the province has promoted local industries with a view to serving agriculture and steadily expanded the farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement and other industries. every county in the province now has its own farm machinery plant. seventy counties have built or are building small cement plants. before the cultural revolution the province had only three small chemical fertilizer plants. now there are more than forty, including some which are under construction.

in addition to making machines for farming, water conservancy and the processing of farm and side-line produce, the more than 100 farm machinery plants also cooperate in making complete sets of equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants and spare parts for tractors and diesel engines. a network of farm machinery manufacturing and repair plants has been formed in the province. minor repairs can be done in production brigades, overhauls in communes and major overhauls in counties.

large tracts of farmland in hunghu and mienyang counties have been wrested from lakes with fertile but deep mud, which makes cultivation difficult. after many experiments, the farm machinery plants of the two counties introduced a motorized farming boat with wheels under it and a harrow behind. it helps mechanize farming in paddy fields. more than 2,000 boats of this type have been made in other counties in the past few years.

the province's light industry has also expanded with the building of medium-sized and small factories. it now meets sixty per cent of the province's needs for light industrial products. as medium-sized and small plants can be built in a short time with quick returns, they contribute to the accumulation of funds for the state and thus to the development of the local industry. sixty per cent of the province's annual income now comes from the light industry.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Friendly Personage Malcolm Macdonald Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

british friendly personage mr. malcolm macdonald arrived in peking by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

welcoming him at the airport were leading members of the host and other organizations concerned chen hsin-jen, tang hai-kuang, wei yung-ching, hsing jen-hsien and hu hung-fan.

j.b. denson, british charge d'affaires in china, and his wife were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Embassy in China Holds Meeting Commemorating Death Anniversary of Late Prime Minister S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

the ceylonese embassy in peking held a commemoration meeting today marking the twelfth anniversary of the death of the late ceylonese prime minister solomon west ridgeway dias bandaranaike.

attending the commemoration meeting were leading members of chinese government departments and other departments concerned including han nien-lung, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo, yin tso-chen, yeh cheng-chang, han hsu, wang chen and li yen-nien.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ceylonese ambassador to china, and ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, spoke at the meeting.

a film on the life of the late prime minister was shown at the meeting.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Tourist Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

an 11-member cuban tourist group arrived here by air today on a visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

it was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including yang kung-su and hsing jen-hsien.

also present was viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Ambassador to France Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 25, 1971)

chinese ambassador to france huang chen gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit to france of the chinese delegation for tele-communications cooperation with chung fu-hsiang as leader and li chao-chi as deputy leader.

guests present at the reception were robert galley, french minister of post and tele-communications, henri froment-meurice, director of the asian and australian department of the french foreign ministry, and officials of the french government departments concerned.

present also at the reception were responsible members and representatives of french post and tele-communications companies and scientific research departments concerned which have received the visiting chinese delegation.

at the reception, huang chen and chung fu-hsiang had a friendly conversation with robert galley and other french guests. they all wished the steady growth of good relations between china and france. huang chen and chung fu-hsiang thanked the french government and departments concerned for the cordial reception they had given to the chinese delegation.

the reception was permeated throughout with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Banquet in Honor of Guinean Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, Sept. 24, 1971)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a banquet yesterday in honour of the guinean delegation headed by sangare nfaly, deputy governor of the central bank of guinea, which returned here recently after a visit to china.

attending the banquet were ismael toure, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of finance, and conde lamune, secretary of state in charge of the central bank of guinea and governor of the bank.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Eisaku Sato Announces Japanese Government's Decision to Co-Sponsor at UN General Assembly US Resolutions for Creating "Two Chinas"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

japanese prime minister eisaku sato announced at a press conference in tokyo on september 22 that the japanese government had decided to co-sponsor with the united states the so-called "reverse important question" and "complex dual representation" resolutions at the 26th united nations general assembly. this is a scheme to enable the chiang kai-shek clique to hang on in the united nations and obstruct the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations. this once again reveals the wolfish ambitions of sato and his ilk to re-occupy china's taiwan province and shows them up as hangers-on of u.s. imperialism in creating "two chinas".

the reason why the japanese reactionaries work so hard to keep the chiang kai-shek clique in the united nations is simply to prepare for the re-occupation of china's territory taiwan by japanese militarism. the "tokyo shimbun" disclosed on august 4 that japanese foreign ministry sources had declared bluntly: "resolutely to separate taiwan from china is essential to the security of japan." sato admitted at his press conference that it is "in accordance with japan's national interests" that the japanese government co-sponsors with the united states the two anti-china resolutions. the kyodo news agency pointed out on september 23: "there is the argument within the liberal democratic party that the return of taiwan to china will adversely affect the security of japan. the real intention of the prime minister can be figured out by associating (sato's statement) with the argument." all these statements clearly indicate the japanese militarists' territorial designs on china's taiwan province.

to allay the strong opposition of the japanese people, sato resorted to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics at the press conference, defending energetically his scheme to create "two chinas". he said at one moment that "it is a minor question whether japan will be a co-sponsor of the resolutions", while at another moment he jumped to the conclusion that the japanese government's decision on the policy towards china is a "big leap, a big change". such clumsy swindle is too ridiculous to be refuted. the fact is clear that whether japan will be a co-sponsor of the u.s. resolutions is not a "minor question" at all, but an important step taken in its scheme to create "two chinas". the sato government has not changed its hostile policy towards china but has further intensified it.

the broad masses of the japanese people, the opposition parties such as the japanese socialist party, the komei party and the democratic socialist party, as well as far-sighted personages within the liberal democratic party strongly oppose sato and his ilk tailing after the united states in its scheme of creating "two chinas", and the act of the sato government in co-sponsoring the u.s. resolutions. harbouring ambitions towards china's taiwan province, sato and his ilk have arbitrarily decided to be a co-sponsor in defiance of the opposition of the japanese people and personages of various strata. this has fully laid bare sato's reactionary nature.

the scheme of sato and company to create "two chinas" by following the united states and their ambitions to re-occupy china's taiwan province will never succeed. the chinese people are determined to liberate their territory taiwan province. by resorting to perverse acts, sato and his ilk will eventually be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Another Glaring Exposure of Sato's Reactionary Features

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator entitled "another glaring exposure of sato's reactionary features", which reads as follows:

the reactionary sato government decided on september 22 that japan will blatantly become a co-sponsor of the two resolutions concerning the so-called question of china's representation submitted to the united nations by the united states. this fully shows that the handful of jananese reactionaries, sato and his ilk, are determined to continue to tail after u.s. imperialism in the plot to create "two chinas" and bent on antagonizing the chinese people.

for a long time, u.s. imperialism has resorted to every means to keep the people's republic of china out of the united nations and the japanese reactionaries have always been rendering service to this. seeing that developments of the situation have become increasingly unfavourable to it before the opening of the current u.n. general assembly, the nixon administration had to resort to a new trick, cooking up two resolutions to continue to obstruct the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations in a

vain attempt to openly create "two chinas" in the united nations. the reactionary sato government took an active part in this intrigue by offering advices to the united states and acting as a go-between, thus playing a very vicious role.

the hostile act of the reactionary sato government towards china has evoked strong opposition from the broad masses of the japanese people. the opposition parties -- the japanese socialist party, komei party and democratic socialist party -- and many far-sighted personages in the ruling liberal democratic party have urged the sato government to change its hostile policy towards china. sato and his like are extremely isolated and in a very difficult position. afraid of the strong pressure of public opinion at home, they repeatedly postponed clarifying their stand on whether japan will co-sponsor the u.s. resolutions, and even spread the rumour that they were working for the "normalization" of japan-china relations. now, the truth is out. the so-called improvement of "japan-china relations" is entirely a smokescreen. the reactionary sato government is determined to be obstinately hostile towards the chinese people and will never repent.

sato even described japan's decision to co-sponsor the u.s. resolutions as a "big change" in the japanese government's china policy. what a "big change" exclamation it is a scheme to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" in an intensified and unscrupulous manner. sato himself advertised openly at his press conference that it is "in accordance with japan's national interests" that japan had decided to co-sponsor the resolutions. the japanese foreign ministry sources stated even more flagrantly that "resolutely to separate taiwan from china is essential to the security of japan." this has laid bare most clearly the wolfish ambitions of japanese militarism to lay hands on china's territory taiwan province. everybody knows that the japanese reactionaries have been colluding with u.s. imperialism in engineering and supporting the so-called "taiwan independence movement" in a futile attempt to separate taiwan from chinese territory. the united states recently directed the elements trying to create "an independent taiwan" to conduct rampant activities. this filled sato and company with glee and greater zest and made them more active in joining the scheme of the u.s. government to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" and determined to follow u.s. imperialism and act recklessly to the end.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. the reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind." sato's decision to have japan co-sponsor the u.s. resolutions has further exposed his reactionary features as a docile accomplice of u.s. imperialism. now, many japanese mass organizations, opposition parties and far-sighted personages in the political and industrial circles have issued statements strongly denouncing the sato government for this decision of hostility towards china. the demand of the people of japan and various countries of the world for friendship with china has become a powerful historical trend today; if sato wilfully clings to his own course and acts perversely now, he will, just like all the fools, start with the aim of injuring others only to end up by ruining himself.

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

the japanese matsuyama ballet group led by masao shimizu, head, and mikiko matsuyama, deputy head, of the group, arrived in peking by plane today on a performance tour of china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they were warmly welcomed at the airport by revolutionary people and literary and art workers in the chinese capital.

warmly welcoming the japanese friends at the airport were leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned and representatives of literary and art and sports circles including shih shao-hua, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, chao cheng-hung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, hsiao hsiang-chien, liu hsi-lin, chen kang, wang hsiao-yi, chang shu-yuan, shao pu, li teh-lun, cheng min-chih and li ching-kuang.

takeo harada of the japanese "haguruma" theatre who is now visiting peking was present.

as the japanese artists alighted from the plane, the several hundred welcomers beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and coloured scarves and sang and danced. they shouted over and over again: "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people" and other slogans to warmly greet the japanese friends.

carrying the profound friendship of the japanese people for the chinese people, the matsuyama ballet group is visiting china for the third time after an interval of seven years. they held high a streamer reading "long live the militant friendship and cultural exchanges between the japanese and chinese people" and danced merrily as soon as they alighted from the plane. the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the peoples and artists of china and japan.

during its current visit to china, the ballet group will perform "the white-haired girl" as well as three new ballets "five okinawan girls", "japanese drum" and "vietnamese maid" depicting the heroic struggles of the japanese and vietnamese peoples against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign ccuntries gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all the members of the japanese matsuyama ballet group led by its head masao shimizu and deputy head mikiko matsuyama.

attending the banquet were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, wu teh, a leading member of the cultural group under the state council and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, shih shao-hua, another leading member of the cultural group under the state council, and wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

prior to the banquet, kuo mo-jo, wu teh, shih shao-hua, wang kuo-chuan and others met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama and leading dancers of the ballet group.

wu teh and masao shimizu made heart-warming speeches at the banquet.

wu teh extended warm welcome to the japanese friends on behalf of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-japan friendship association and the people of peking.

he said: surrounded by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and revisionist reactionary culture, the artists of the matsuyama ballet company have persisted in presenting progressive ballets and made valuable contributions to the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. politically, the matsuyama ballet company adheres to a revolutionary orientation; artistically, it dares to blaze new trails in a revolutionary spirit. this has given us great encouragement. the group's visit once again provides us with an opportunity to learn from it.

wu teh pointed out: u.s. imperialism is intensifying its efforts to use the japanese reactionaries as storm-troopers for aggression against asia. japanese militarism for its part is vainly attempting to renew its fond dream of dominating asia. to prepare public opinion for wars of aggression, the japanese reactionaries are making use of all propaganda media to stir up militarist fanaticism. we are glad to see that the artists of the matsuyama ballet company, along with other revolutionary cultural workers in japan, have been making tireless efforts to oppose the frantic militarist attack in the field of culture. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people and literary and art workers stand firmly on your side to carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism through to the end.

masao shirizu said: we are very happy to have the opportunity to visit the people's republic of china again. during its current performance tour of china, the matsuyama ballet group will persist in "friendship first, stage performance first and learning first". we are looking forward to the

strengthening of the militant friendship between the peoples of japan and china in the process of our contacts with the chinese people.

he said: the world situation is becoming ever more favourable for us. yet there are always difficulties ahead in our struggle. as literary and art workers we cannot even for a single day stop our struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism which has been revived under the aegis of u.s. imperialism. and we must further strengthen our struggle against modern revisionism. we are therefore determined to surmount all difficulties, strengthen our unity and struggle alongside the revolutionary japanese people with full confidence in victory.

chinese and japanese artists gave excellent performance of theatrical items at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity of the peoples and literary and art workers of the two countries.

japanese friends in peking including ichinei sugiyama and his wife, and nobuhisa izawa, attended the banquet.

attending the banquet were also leading members of organizations concerned including ting hsi-lin, chao cheng-hung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, yu hui-yung, yu li-chun, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung and wang hsiao-yi.

CHINA AND MALI

Photo Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction Opens in Bamako

(NCNA-English Bamako, Sept. 25, 1971)

a photo exhibition on the achievements of china's socialist construction opened here yesterday evening. it was arranged by the chinese embassy in mali to mark the approaching 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 200 photos are on display, reflecting the achievements scored by the chinese people over the past 22 years in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao tsetung. 50 colour photos of the brilliant image of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao taken in various historical periods in china's revolution are also on display.

present at the opening ceremony were yaya dagayoko, mali's minister of national education, youth and sports; gourdo sow, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation; oumar macalou, head of the department for international cooperation of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation; sekou ly, mayor of bamako; and foreign diplomatic envoys.

chinese ambassador meng yue and oumar macalou spoke on the occasion.

after the ceremony, the guests saw the exhibits and then the chinese documentary film "hungchi canal".

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Headed by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Leaves for DRVN on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation headed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, left here for hanoi by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to viet nam at the invitation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the members of the delegation are fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yen chung-chuan, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. (already in hanoi); and lu kuei, deputy head of the armament department of the p.l.a. general logistics. wang pin, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and twelve others went as assistants of the delegation.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department.

also present at the airport were leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government, and of the p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including keng piao, hsiao ching-kuang, wu teh, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, jen yun-chung, pai hsiang-kuo, chen chieh, liu ta-yu, han

tsung-cheng, wang kuo-chuan, chai cheng-wen, lu wei-chao, han hsu, mao pao-chung, kao li-hsing, kao lu, chen mao and wei yu-ming.

present at the airport were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, col. nguyen dong, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south vie: nam in peking; and members of the d.r.v.n. government experts delegation who are in peking.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Headed by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Arrives in Hanoi for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 24, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation headed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, arrived here today by special plane for a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

it has brought with it the profound love and friendship of the 700 million chinese people for the heroic vietnamese people fighting at the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle.

members of the delegation are fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yen chung-chuan, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. (already in hanoi); and lu kuei, deputy head of the armament department of the p.l.a. general logistics. the assistants of the delegation include wang pin, deputy director of a department of the ministry of foreign trade, and twelve others.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee, vice-premier; hoang anh, secretary of the party central committee, vice-premier; tran huu duc, member of the party central committee, minister of the premier's office; nguyen van huyen, minister of education, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; phan trong tue, minister of communications and transport; dinh duc thien, minister of engineering and metallurgy; phan anh, minister of foreign trade; hoang quoc thinh, minister of home trade; ngo minh loan, minister of food and foodstuffs; kha van can, minister of light industry; ta hoang co, director general of the viet nam national bank; ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; hoang van diem, deputy head of the premier's office; le khac, vice-chairman of the viet nam state planning commission; vu xuan chiem, deputy head of the general logistics department of the viet nam people's army; tran duy hung, chairman of the

hanoi administrative committee; and many other high-ranking officials.

le khoan hong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

today the gia lam airport of hanoi was enveloped in an atmosphere of warm friendship. colourful banners were waving in the breeze. flags of viet nam and china were fluttering over the air terminal, flanked by two slogans in vietnamese and chinese reading: "warm welcome to the economic delegation of the government of the people's republic of china headed by vice-premier li hsien-nien on a visit of friendship to viet nam" and "long live the great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples".

thousands of representatives of the hanoi people gathered at the airport to give a rousing welcome to the chinese comrades-in-arms.

after the comrades of the delegation had alighted from the plane amid resounding cheers, le thanh nghi, hoang anh and other leading comrades of viet nam went up to shake hands with and embrace comrade li hsien-nien and all members of the delegation warmly. hanoi young pioneers presented bouquets to the members of the delegation.

then comrade li hsien-nien and other members of the delegation, accompanied by le thanh nghi, hoang anh and other leading comrades, shook hands warmly with the ministers and other high-ranking officials of the d.r.v.n. government and went round to meet the welcoming masses. thunderous cheers arose in the airport as the welcomers enthusiastically waving the national flags of the two countries shouted: "long live the militant solidarity between viet nam and china exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation" "long live the viet nam workers' party exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" "remember from generation to generation the benevolence of president ho exclamation" all these demonstrated vividly the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples.

also present at the airport were chinese ambassador wang yu-ping, staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese engineers and technicians working in viet nam.

DRVN Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 25, 1971)

comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and vice-premier of the government, gave a grand banquet at the presidential house yesterday evening to warmly welcome the chinese government economic delegation on its friendly visit to viet nam.

present on the occasion were nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; hoang anh, secretary of the party central committee and vice-premier; do muoi, member of the party central committee and vice-premier; tran huu duc, member of the party central committee and minister of the premier's office; nguyen van huyen, minister of education and vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; phan trong tue, minister of communications and transport; dinh duc thien, minister of engineering and metallurgy; phan anh, minister of foreign trade; hoang quoc thinh, minister of home trade; ngo minh loan, minister of food and foodstuffs; kha van can, minister of light industry; ta hoang co, director general of the viet nam national bank; ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; hoang van diem, deputy head of the premier's office; le khac, vice-chairman of the viet nam state planning commission; vu xuan chiem, deputy head of the general logistics department of the viet nam people's army; tran duy hung, chairman of the hanoi administrative committee; and many other high-ranking cadres.

le khoan hong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

comrade li hsien-nien, head of the chinese government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and fang yi, yen chung-chuan, li chiang, wang yu-ping and lu kuei, members of the delegation, attended the banquet.

officials of the chinese embassy in viet nam were also present.

the banquet hall was brightly illuminated and permeated with an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the comrades-in-arms of viet nam and china.

comrades le thanh nghi and li hsien-nien made warm speeches at the banquet (full texts will be released separately). their speeches were punctuated by enthusiastic applause.

during the banquet, guests and hosts talked cordially and proposed repeated toasts to the great victories of the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they also drank to the lasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and the two peoples.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Lays Wreath at War Dead Cemetary in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 24, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation led by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, laid a wreath respectfully at the hanoi war dead cemetery this afternoon. the wreath bears the words: "eternal glory to the fallen revolutionary heroes of the vietnamese people."

the delegation was accompanied by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee, vice-premier; tran huu duc, member of the party central committee, minister of the premier's office; ly ban, alternate member of the party central committee, vice-minister of foreign trade; and tran duy hung, chairman of the hanoi administrative committee.

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech delivered by comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, at the banquet given here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese government economic delegation:

dear comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

dear comrades, members of the chinese government economic delegation,

dear comrades,

we are very glad to welcome the chinese government economic delegation led by comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, which has arrived here for a friendly visit and to hold talks and sign agreements on economic and military aid for 1972.

on behalf of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, i warmly welcome comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien and the other members of the chinese government economic delegation. through you, we convey our greetings of militant solidarity to the chinese communist party headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

while the vietnamese people are persisting in and stepping up their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory and are striving for socialist construction in the north, the arrival here of the chinese government economic delegation for a friendly visit and to hold talks and sign agreements on china's economic and military aid to viet nam for 1972 has greatly encouraged our countrymen and combatants throughout the country to march forward and record new and even greater victories in their revolutionary struggle.

dear comrades,

the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has recorded big victories of strategic significance. our vietnamese people, united million as one man, overcoming all sacrifices and hardships, and siding with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia, have dealt the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen repeated and heavy blows, inflicting a very serious defeat on the "vietnamization of the war" strategy -- an expression of the perfidy and brutality of the so-called "nixon doctrine" and will surely bring it to complete failure.

although their failure is evident, the u.s. imperialists, very obstinate and perfidious, keep stepping up their criminal war of aggression against the peoples of viet nam and indochina, and trying to shun the correct and realistic seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. they continue to refuse to set a time limit for the total withdrawal of u.s. troops from south viet nam and to renounce the fascist and bellicose ruling clique headed by nguyen van thieu. obviously, the nixon administration, while paying lip service to peace, is in fact pursuing the 'vietnamization' plan which is essentially to prolong the war and maintain the u.s. occupation of south viet nam, intensifying and extending the war in laos and cambodia, and continuing air attacks on many populated areas of the democratic republic of viet nam.

in face of the obstinate and perfidious attitude of u.s. imperialism, the vietnamese people putting into practice the testament of venerated president ho chi minh are resolved to persist in and step up their fight on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, "until the u.s. quit and the puppets topple", in order to liberate the south, defend the north, and advance toward the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. closely uniting with the brotherly lao and khmer people, the vietnamese people are resolved to sweep the u.s. imperialists out of the indochinese peninsula.

as the firm rear of revolution in the whole country, the socialist north has steadily grown up and repeatedly gained big achievements in economic rehabilitation and development, has mobilized in time and vigorously manpower and material resources in service of the front, and at the same time, improved step by step the people's living standards. in recent days, the people of north viet nam have successfully overcome a big flood, the biggest in about a century. this is a great success of the socialist regime, and of the courage and mutual love and assistance of the vietnamese people, cadres and the people's armed forces.

to be worthy of the great rear of the heroic south viet nam, the north vietnamese people, in the light of the resolution of the 19th plenum of the viet nam workers' party central

committee, are determined to overcome all difficulties and hardships, and zealously take part in the emulation movement "let everyone redouble his effort" in order to boost production and combat-readiness to fulfil their sacred obligation toward their kith-and-kin in the south and contribute to the complete victory over the u.s. aggressors.

dear comrades,

under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party and esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the heroic chinese people, constantly enhancing their spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have won big successes in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning the people's republic of china into a powerful socialist country with an up-to-date industry, a developing agriculture, a mighty national defence, and an advanced culture, science and technology.

fighting against the same enemy -- u.s.-led imperialism -- and sharing a common revolutionary ideal -- socialism and communism, the vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the brilliant achievements of the fraternal chinese people and sincerely wish them many new and still greater successes in their revolutionary cause. the vietnamese people firmly support the chinese people in their struggle for the recovery of taiwan, an inseparable territory of the people's republic of china, and for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

dear comrades,

viet nam and china are two fraternal socialist countries and neighbours sharing the same mountains and rivers, and are closely related as the lips and the teeth. the long-standing friendship between our two peoples, constantly fostered and tended by the viet nam workers' party and the communist party of china, has developed, flourished and become stronger with every passing day. as president ho chi minh has said:

"profound is the friendship between viet nam and china,

who are both comrades and brothers."

the vietnamese people have always borne in mind that in the long process of their revolutionary struggle in the past as well as in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction at present, they have always received strong support and great and effective assistance from the communist party, the government and the fraternal people of china. of late, with the brotherly feelings of sharing weal and woe, the chinese people have given timely assistance to the vietnamese people to overcome the aftermaths of the floods.

the great support and assistance of the chinese people together with the great support and assistance of the soviet people and the peoples of other socialist countries as well as the broad sympathy and support accorded us by the world's peoples are vigorously encouraging our people to march forward to completely defeat the u.s. aggressors and fulfil our national obligation and internationalist duty.

on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the d.r.v.n. government and the entire vietnamese people, i wish to express

our sincere and profound thanks to esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people for their very valuable support and assistance.

for the revolutionary cause of our two peoples and the world's peoples, the viet nam workers' party, the d.r.v.n. government and the vietnamese people are determined to make all-out effort for the further consolidation and development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples.

following the friendly visit to viet nam in last march of the chinese party and government delegation headed by premier chou en-lai, the friendly visit to viet nam this time of the chinese government economic delegation led by vice-premier li hsien-nien and the talks and signing of agreements on china's military and economic aid to viet nam for 1972, are a new and vivid manifestation of the militant solidarity and brotherly relations of friendship between our two parties, governments and peoples. we firmly believe that your visit and the talks on aid this time will be crowned with success.

i propose toasts to:

- the ever-lasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples;

- still greater achievements of the fraternal chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction;

- the brilliant victories of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples in their fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation;

- the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, an esteemed friend of the vietnamese people;

- the health of vice-chairman lin piao, premier chou en-lai and the other leading comrades of the party and state of china;

- the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien and the other comrades in the chinese government economic delegation;

- the health of president ton duc thang, and the other leading comrades of the party and state of viet nam;

- the health of all comrades present exclamation

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Welcome Banquet Given by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made yesterday evening by comrade li hsien-nien, head of the chinese government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, at a banquet given to welcome the delegation by comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade le thanh nghi,

comrades,

bringing with us the chinese people's most profound militant friendship for the fraternal vietnamese people, we the chinese government economic delegation have come from the great rear area for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam, the great front of the struggle against u.s. aggression, and have been accorded an enthusiastic welcome and magnificent reception by the leading comrades of the vietnamese party and government and the vietnamese people. we feel very happy and much honoured. first of all, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, i extend the most cordial greetings and the highest respects to the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese government and people.

the vietnamese people are a heroic people. in order to win the complete independence and thorough liberation of their fatherland, the vietnamese people under the wise leadership of their great leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, persevering in a protracted people's war in the heroic spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win", have defeated the barbarous aggression by u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism of our time, and won brilliant victories. adhering to the policy of independence and self-reliance and displaying the revolutionary spirit of dauntless heroism and hard struggle, the people in north viet nam have repeatedly crushed the u.s. aggressor bandits' sea and air raids and achieved outstanding successes in various fields in the building of socialism. the great victories of the vietnamese people have made a tremendous contribution to the common struggle of the peoples of indochina and the rest of the world against u.s. imperialism and set a brilliant example to all the oppressed nations and people in their struggle for liberation.

in spite of its disastrous defeats, u.s. imperialism refuses to give up its aggressive designs. it is still pressing forward with its plan of "vietnamizing" the war of aggression against viet nam and its despicable scheme of "using asians to fight asians". it is doing its utmost to foster puppets, step up arming the puppet troops and use its flunkeys to serve as cannon fodder for it, so that it may continue to hang on in south viet nam. since the u.s. aggressors were unable to win by concentrating over one million u.s., puppet and vassal troops, it is all the more futile now for them to try to save themselves from defeat by relying on a few flunkeys.

profound changes have taken place in the situation in indochina. today, it is the people of the three countries of indochina, and definitely not u.s. imperialism or any other reactionary forces, that will decide the destiny of indochina. tempered through long revolutionary wars, the three peoples of indochina have become more united and stauncher than ever before. they have rich experience in struggle and the iron determination to fight the common enemy u.s. imperialism to the last drop of their blood, and they have the sympathy and support of the people of the whole world. we firmly believe that u.s. imperialism is doomed to fail, no matter how ferocious it may be and no matter what schemes and intrigues it may resort to. under the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, supporting and assisting each other and fighting together, will surely drive the u.s. aggressor bandits out of indochina resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

while persistently carrying on its war of aggression, u.s. imperialism is talking glibly about a "peaceful settlement" of the viet nam question. as a matter of fact, the seven-point peace proposal put forward last july by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has already pointed out the correct way to a peaceful settlement of the viet nam question, and has been warmly welcomed and supported by the people of the whole world, including the american people. the chinese government and people firmly support the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the explanation made by minister of foreign affairs nguyen thi binh. if the nixon government really wants to settle the viet nam question peacefully, it must immediately fix a time limit for troop withdrawal, withdraw the u.s. aggressor troops and its vassal troops rapidly, totally and unconditionally from south viet nam within the fixed time limit, stop its interference in the internal affairs of south viet nam and stop its support to the nguyen van thieu puppet clique. otherwise, the nixon government's talk about "ending the war" and a "peaceful settlement", etc. is nothing but a sheer hoax.

of late, u.s. imperialism sent its aircraft in more than 200 sorties to carry out wanton bombing raids against quang binh province in north viet nam. the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement on september 22 sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for this fresh towering crime. the ministry of foreign affairs of our country issued a statement today expressing our great indignation at this new act of aggression of u.s. imperialism and fully supporting the just stand of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people. u.s. imperialism will never succeed in its attempt to force the vietnamese people into submission through military pressure.

the present international situation is excellent. the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war have long evoked the indignant resistance of an increasing number of countries and people. the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys is pressing ahead victoriously. the world revolutionary forces are growing rapidly in strength. the united front for the struggle against u.s. imperialism is expanding and growing stronger daily. the whole world is undergoing tremendous changes. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have now landed themselves in an unprecedentedly difficult and isolated position. the united states is in the grip of extremely grave political, economic and social crises at home. the international standing

of the united states has dropped drastically. u.s. imperialism which once swaggered like a conquering hero is now heading towards decline and downfall at an accelerated tempo. it is finding things tougher and tougher.

the chinese people firmly support the world people's struggle against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. we firmly support the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the unification of their fatherland, firmly support the palestinian and other arab people in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and firmly support the national liberation struggles of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america. the chinese people, together with the people of korea, japan, the three countries of indochina and other asian countries, will resolutely carry through to the end the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the u.s. aggressor troops must withdraw from viet nam, laos and cambodia, not leaving a single one behind, so that the three peoples of indochina may solve their own problems by themselves exclamation u.s. imperialism must withdraw from china's taiwan province, from south korea and from all the places under its occupation exclamation

comrades,

china and viet nam are fraternal neighbours as closely related as the lips and teeth. our two parties and peoples are close comrades-in-arms and comrades sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together. as president ho chi minh said, "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." this profound friendship between us is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it has been steeled in the revolutionary struggles over the past 50 years, and no force on earth can destroy it.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." firmly following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will do their utmost to support and assist the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the vietnamese people will resolutely fight to the end, and the chinese people will firmly support and assist them to the end. the chinese people will not flinch from the greatest national sacrifices to give support and assistance to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this is china's firm and unshakable stand as well as the principle guiding the action of the entire chinese people. if one fails to do so, he is not a proletarian internationalist and not a communist; this will mean betrayal of the revolution. in the struggle against the common enemy, the chinese people will forever stand together with the fraternal vietnamese people, and they will support and assist each other till complete victory.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the great victories of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great victories of the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and viet nam,

to the health and long life of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan,

to the health of comrade truong chinh,

to the health of comrade pham van dong,

to the health of comrade vice-premier le thanh ngni, and

to the health of all our comrades present here exclamation

Chinese, DRVN Government Economic Delegations Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 25, 1971)

talks were held between the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation and the chinese government economic delegation at the presidential house this morning.

present on the occasion from the vietnamese side were le thanh ngni, head of the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and vice-premier; and members of the delegation tran huu duc, member of the party central committee and minister of the premier's office; dinh duc thien, minister of engineering and metallurgy; ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; le knac, vice-chairman of the viet nam state planning commission, and vu xuan chiem, deputy head of the general logistics department of the viet nam people's army.

present from the chinese side were li hsien-nien, head of the chinese government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; and members of the delegation fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yen chung-chuan, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.; and lu kuei, deputy head of the armament department of the p.l.a. general logistics.

the talks were permeated throughout with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Visits Former Residence of President Ho Chi Minh

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 25, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation visited the former residence of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people and close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people here this noon. the delegation headed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, was accompanied by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and vice-premier of the government, and others in the visit.

the delegation visited the place where president ho chi minh had worked and lived in his life time.

after the visit, comrade li hsien-nien wrote, in the name of the chinese government economic delegation, the following in the visitors' book: "with great respect, we visited the former residence of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, the close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people and an outstanding proletarian revolutionary. we express the greatest admiration for the brilliant life of president ho, his lofty revolutionary qualities, his hard-working and plain-living style and his indomitable militant spirit. president ho will live in the hearts of the chinese people forever."

DRVN National Assembly Delegation Arrives in Peking on Way Home from Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

the delegation of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam arrived here by air this afternoon on its way home after visiting europe. leader of the delegation is hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, and deputy leader is general chu van tan, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; hsieh fu-min, chi fang, hu yu-chih and hua lo-keng, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and lu wei-chao, deputy-director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim

of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies were present at the airport.

also present at the airport were romanian ambassador to china aurel duma, czechoslovak ambassador to china stanislav kohousek, soviet ambassador to china vasily sergeevich tolstikov, and polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Government Communications Delegation

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Sept. 24, 1971)

jan mitrega, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the polish people's republic, received this evening the visiting government communications delegation of the people's republic of china, headed by yang chieh, minister of communications.

present on the occasion were jerzy szopa, polish minister of shipping, jerzy nosinski, director of the polish side to the chinese-polish shipbrokers company, and zbigniew kowalczyk, manager of the polish side to the gdynia branch of the chinese-polish shipbrokers company.

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to poland, and li hsiang, manager of the chinese side to the gdynia branch of the chinese-polish shipbrokers company, were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Ambassador in Warsaw Gives Reception for Chinese Government Communications Delegation

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Sept. 24, 1971)

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to poland, gave a reception today on the visit to poland of the government communications delegation of the people's republic of china headed by yang chieh, minister of communications.

the reception was attended by jerzy szopa, polish minister of shipping, mieczyslaw zajfryd, minister of communications, jozef czyrek, vice-minister of foreign affairs, marian dmochowsky, vice-minister of foreign trade, as well as responsible officials of the polish ministries of shipping, communications, foreign affairs and foreign trade.

yang chieh, head of the chinese government communications delegation, and members of the delegation were present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Director of Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies Jacques Freymond and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

jacques freymond, director of the graduate institute of international studies in geneva, and his wife arrived here by train today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, after visiting kwangchow, shanghai, hangchow, nanking, sian and yenan.

welcoming them at the railway station were leading members of the organizations concerned hsi tao-chung, hu hung-fan and chi pao-shu.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togo Recognizes the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

the republic of togo has decided to grant recognition to the people's republic of china. this was announced recently by the government of togo in a communique published in lome, according to a report from the togolese capital.

the decision was made at a joint meeting of the political bureau of the ruling togolese people's union and the ministerial council on september 10. the meeting was chaired by general etienne eyadema, president of both the people's union and the republic.

the west african country, which proclaimed independence in april, 1960, has an area of over 56,000 square km. and a population of 1,950,000.

CHINA AND UN

US in Collusion with Japan Etc. Dishes Up "Two Chinas" Resolutions at UN Assembly

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1971)

the nixon government of the united states, in collusion with the reactionary sato government of japan, and after deceiving and roping in some other nations, dished up officially at the u.n. general assembly on september 22 two resolutions concerning the so-called representation of china in the united nations, according to reports from new york. this is a clumsy trick of u.s. imperialism in stepping up the creation of "two chinas" in the united nations as its hostile policy to the chinese people has gone increasingly bankrupt.

the first resolution put forth by the united states, entitled "draft important question resolution", claims that "any proposal in the general assembly which would result in depriving the republic of china (meaning the chiang kai-shek clique -- the same hereinafter -- hsinhua ed.) of representation in the united nations is an important question under article 18 of the charter", the decision on which requires approval by a two-thirds majority vote. the second resolution, entitled "draft representation resolution", says that the general assembly "affirms the right of representation of the people's republic of china and recommends that it be seated as one of the five permanent members of the security council", while asserting that it "affirms the continued right of representation of the republic of china".

these two resolutions of the united states are completely absurd and self-contradictory both politically and juridically. on the one hand, the united states claims that "depriving" the chiang kai-shek clique of "representation" is an "important question", the decision on which requires a two-thirds majority, while on the other, it professes to "affirm the right of representation of the people's republic of china". it is known to all that the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from that organization are two inseparable aspects of the same question. it would [illegible] question to restore the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china without expelling the "representatives" of the chiang kai-shek clique. the u.s. sticking to the so-called dual representation could be nothing else but an out-and-out plot of creating "two chinas".

to justify its resolutions, the u.s. government cited article 18 and article 1, paragraph 4, of the charter of the united nations. but the u.s. resolutions actually constitute a flagrant distortion and transgression of the charter. it is stipulated in explicit terms in article 18 of the charter that "the admission of new members to the united nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of members" are "important questions", decisions on which shall be made by a two-thirds majority. yet the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from that organization and all its organs are a question of returning the seat of china to her sole legal representative, a question which absolutely has nothing to do with the provision relating to the admission of new members and the expulsion of members. there is quite a number of member states of the united nations which

have experienced changes of regime or of their names, but this has never affected their seats in the united nations, nor has anyone ever tried to make trouble by resorting to the article 18 of the u.n. charter. as for article 1, paragraph 4, of the charter, it establishes the united nations as "a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations", which refers only too obviously to the harmonizing of actions between nations instead of the interference in the internal affairs of a state. hence, the provisions recalled in the u.s. resolutions have absolutely nothing in common with the resolutions themselves, and the irrelevance only serves to further expose before the world the gangsterism of the u.s. government in making futile attempts to use the united nations to interfere in china's internal affairs.

before and after it came out with the two resolutions, the united states has put up a big fanfare about and widely peddled the "recommendation" in its second resolution that the people's republic of china "be" seated as a permanent member of the security council, as if it were an act of "grace" to the chinese people and a "concession" to world opinion. but the chinese people do not endear such an act of "grace" of the u.s. overlord, inasmuch as china, being one of the original members of the united nations, has been a permanent member of the security council from the very outset. the only question today is to expel the illegal "representatives" of the chiang kai-shek clique from the security council and all other organs of the united nations and replace them with the representatives of the people's republic of china and this does not at all require any "recommendation" of the united states.

under the circumstances in which the just world opinion is demanding ever strongly the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from it, the united states has in the past few months taken great pains and done its utmost to canvass and pull other countries over to its side with a view to pushing the "two chinas" scheme obstinately. but very few countries responded. on august 17, that is, four days before the dead-line for presenting draft resolutions, the united states had to come out alone, asking, as a sign of notice, the u.n. secretary-general for the inclusion of an item called "the representation of china in the united nations" in the agenda of the general assembly session. following this, u.s. officials carried out still more intensified activities in and outside the united nations. the spokesman of the u.s. government revealed that in little over a month since then, chief u.s. representative at the united nations george bush had had contacts and talks with representatives from more than 100 countries. u.s. secretary of state william rogers also came out himself to woo and lure other countries. still, they failed to recruit a presentable cast of co-sponsors for the resolutions. and the date for submitting the u.s. resolutions was postponed again and again. at first the united states fixed the date on september 10, later it postponed to september 16 or 17, and finally noted that the u.s. resolutions would not be presented until september 21. but it was not until september 22, the day after the opening of the u.n. general assembly session, that the united states officially dished up its resolutions and this was after the reactionary sato government of japan flagrantly announced its decision to co-sponsor the two u.s. resolutions in disregard of the vehement opposition from the japanese people and political circles at home. the difficulties the u.s. faced in presenting the two resolutions fully account for the bankruptcy of its policy of hostility towards new china and for its growing isolation.

the position of the chinese government and people on china's legitimate rights in the united nations has all along been very clear. in a statement issued on august 20 this year, the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china solemnly declares: "should a situation of 'two chinas', 'one china, one taiwan' or 'the status of taiwan remaining to be determined' or any other similar situation occur in the united nations, the government of the people's republic of china will absolutely have nothing to do with the united nations." the u.s. government has colluded with the japanese reactionaries to obstinately persist in pushing the "two chinas" scheme. this is absolutely intolerable to the chinese government and people. nor is this tolerable to all peoples and countries upholding international justice. if they are tolerated to exercise intrigues and machinations against the chinese people today, they would do the same against other countries tomorrow. with the opposition by the peoples of the world and more and more countries which uphold justice, the scheme of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries will eventually meet with ignominious failure.

CHINA AND US

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article Resolutely Opposes US Scheme of Creating "Two Chinas"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator under the title "resolutely oppose the u.s. scheme of creating 'two chinas'". the article reads in full as follows:

after many complications and prolonged, painstaking manoeuvring, the u.s. government, in league with the reactionary sato government of japan, finally dished up in the united nations on september 22 two resolutions on so-called chinese representation by enticing and dragging a number of countries into its scheme. one is the so-called "important question" resolution which claims for a two-thirds majority vote for the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique; the other is the so-called "dual representation" resolution which "affirms the right of representation of the people's republic of china" and "affirms" at the same time "the continued right of representation" of the chiang kai-shek clique. this further reveals that u.s. imperialism persists in its hostility towards the chinese people and flagrantly pushes its "two chinas" scheme in the united nations. the chinese government and people are most indignant at and firmly oppose this evil plot of u.s. imperialism.

the so-called "important question" resolution of the u.s. is wholly unjustifiable. expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique and restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations are the two aspects of the same thing. this is purely a simple procedural matter and has nothing to do with the provision concerning important questions under article 18 of the u.n. charter. the united states has to admit itself that its past insistence

on regarding the restoration of china's legitimate seat in the u.n. as an "important question" was "unpracticable". but now it asserts that the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique is an "important question". is not this self-contradictory?

the so-called "dual representation" resolution of the united states is also entirely untenable. the u.s. resolution alleges "having regard for the existing factual situation". but the living reality is: there is only one china in the world, namely, the people's republic of china; and there is only one chinese government in the world, namely, the government of the people's republic of china. taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the chiang kai-shek clique is a reactionary gang overthrown long ago by the chinese people. it is utterly illegal that the chiang kai-shek clique has usurped china's seat in the united nations. all the legitimate rights of china in the u.n. can be enjoyed only by the government of the people's republic of china, the sole legal government of the chinese people. to restore the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n., it is necessary to expel from the u.n. and all its organs the chiang kai-shek clique which usurps china's seat. without expelling the chiang kai-shek clique, restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china is totally out of the question. how can one "affirm" the right of representation of the people's republic of china while "affirming" at the same time "the continued right of representation" of the chiang kai-shek clique? what is this if not flagrant interference in china's internal affairs? the u.s. resolution says that it "recommends" that the people's republic of china "be seated as" one of the permanent members of the security council. this is the height of absurdity exclamation china is one of the founding members of the united nations and has always been a permanent member of the u.n. security council. restoration of the rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n. means the return to it of all the seats in all u.n. organs including the security council usurped by the chiang kai-shek clique. there is no need for any u.s. "generosity" at all. the united states can mislead nobody with such a hoax which it contrived when it found its obstruction to the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations is getting increasingly unpopular.

it is crystal clear that in dishing up its two resolutions, the united states not only aims at continuing to obstruct the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, but also vainly hopes to create a situation of "two chinas" in the united nations so as to realize its scheme of permanently occupying china's sacred territory taiwan province and separating taiwan from china. george bush, chief u.s. representative at the united nations, indulged in sophistry when he argued that the two resolutions submitted by the united states do not "represent a 'two china' policy". however, it is this self-same george bush who openly announced that the "dual representation" resolution of the u.s. was to avoid "the question of who's the sole government of china". this is an uncompelled confession that the essence of the u.s. resolutions is nothing other than to create "two chinas" in the united nations. recently, the u.s. government has blatantly trumpeted the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" and redoubled its efforts to engineer the so-called "taiwan independence movement". on the eve of the opening of the current general assembly session, the united states even instigated a handful of

elements trying to create "an independent taiwan" to stage a ludicrous farce in new york. thus the criminal schemes of u.s. imperialism to carve off chinese territory and create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" have been further exposed to the light of day.

the stand of the chinese government and the chinese people is always very clear and unshakable. we resolutely oppose "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" or any other similar absurdities, resolutely oppose the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" and the plot of creating an "independent taiwan" the chinese people must liberate their sacred territory taiwan province. all the legitimate rights in the united nations must be restored fully to the people's republic of china. the chiang kai-shek clique must be expelled from the united nations and all its organs. the government of the people's republic of china will absolutely have nothing to do with the united nations if a situation of "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "the status of taiwan remaining to be determined" or any other similar situation should occur in the united nations. as long as the united states does not give up its plots, the chinese people will resolutely fight it to the end. it is futile for u.s. imperialism to play whatever tricks and it will only land itself in a more isolated and passive position.

albania, algeria and 19 other countries have submitted a draft resolution to the united nations demanding the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its organs. this correct and reasonable stand has reflected the general demand of the vast u.n. member countries, expressed the common desire of the people of various countries in the world, and won support from more and more countries. we are convinced that the struggle of all friendly countries in upholding justice is bound to win.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the present situation in which the united states controls a majority in the united nations and dominates many parts of the world is a temporary one, which will eventually be changed." facts have proved and will continue to prove that it has become increasingly difficult for the united states to manipulate the united nations. it can be said with certainty that all the schemes hostile to the chinese people resorted by the united states in the united nations will certainly come to ignominious failure in the end.

Kuo Mo-jo and Hsieh Hua Meet American Friends of Medical Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese medical association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with visiting american friends of medical circles dr. paul dudley white, dr. samuel rosen, dr. edmunds grey dimond, dr. victor w. sidel and their wives.

dr. hans muller and his wife were present.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles including ma ching-feng, yang hu-shan, hsu shou-jen, wu chieh-ping, lin chiao-chih, chu hsien-yi, wu ying-kai, hsu yin-hsiang, huang chia-szu and fang hsin.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets National Day of Arab Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the arab republic of yemen, and monsin al einy, prime minister of the republic, extending warm congratulations on the national day of the arab republic of yemen. full text of the message reads:

his excellency abdu rahman al eriani,
president of the republican council of the arab republic of yemen
his excellency monsin al einy,
prime minister of the arab republic of yemen

sanaa

on the occasion of the national day of the arab republic of yemen, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellencies and to the government and people of the arab republic of yemen.

there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of china and the arab republic of yemen. i believe that the friendship between our two countries will further develop and grow stronger in our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

may your country enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
peking, september 25, 1971

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Strengthen Line Education for Three-Support and Two-Military Personnel

- The Party committee of a certain air force unit of the PLA Shenyang Command adheres to the principle of combination of theory with practice

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, September 20) In giving "three-support and two-military" personnel ideological and political line education, the Party committee of a certain air force unit of the PLA Shenyang Command adheres to the principle of combination with theory and practice. Typical cases in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement are cited in conducting dynamic line education. Very splendid results have rewarded the effort.

This unit was given a "three-support and two-military" assignment in Tantung municipality, Liaoning Province. Following the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, members of the unit held a line education study class for seven terms, line education on-the-spot meetings four times and experience-exchange get-togethers three times with reference to the reality of struggle.

For a time, in launching a mass campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry" on the industrial front of Tantung municipality, some comrades considered their own unit-operated "factories small and weak and incapable of giving any help." Some others considered their "factories well-established but fixed in their ways and lacking in great potential," so their enthusiasm remained lukewarm. This was taken by the Party committee of the unit as a manifestation of exclusive obsession with production equipment and neglect of the human factor.

To counter such living ideas of the "three-support and two-military" personnel, the leading comrades of the Party committee led everyone to emulate the advanced units in learning from Taching on the industrial front of Tantung municipality--Tantung Pharmaceutical Works and Tantung Silk Dyeing Works. Typical cases of these two units in the campaign to learn from Taching were cited to give everyone live line education. With the help of the Party committee of the PLA unit, the leading cadres committed to "three-support and two-military" tasks in various systems respectively organized the "three-support and two-military" personnel and sent them to advanced units to learn from them and to conduct line education.

The "support-the-Left" personnel of such a set-up as the First Bureau of Light Industry of Tantung municipality arrived at the Pottery Cooperative attached to the Bureau to call an on-the-spot line education meeting. The worker masses of this small cooperative took line education as the lever and acquired the revolutionary spirit of the workers of Tach'ing who were known for their self-reliance and struggle amidst hardship. With only three tile makers, the factory built on its own a large-sized tunnel kiln and a 3,400-odd-square-meter red brick baking and drying chamber. This made for a more than two-fold increase in productivity.

After that, the "support-the-Left" personnel moved over to an old establishment--the Tantung Winery. In the campaign to learn from Tach'ing, the leading squad of this establishment doggedly armed people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. By promoting the revolutionary spirit, the workers of the whole factory made bold experiments and made multi-purpose use of scraps and waste materials. In succession, they introduced over ten new products.

In these two factories, everyone kept his eyes open while lending an ear to the workers who told of a two-line struggle involving the question of whether prominence should be given to the human factor or to production equipment in the campaign to learn from Tach'ing in industry. Living cases gave everyone a living education in line struggle. All of them further saw more clearly the orientation for learning from Tach'ing. They more consciously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This helped bring about a new situation in the mass campaign to learn from Tach'ing.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Our Party has worked out the general line and general policy for the Chinese revolution and various concrete lines for work and concrete policies. But many comrades often remember our Party's individual concrete lines for work and policies and forget the Party's general line and general policy."

The Party committee of this unit holds that the Party's various concrete lines for work are worked out on the basis of the Party's basic line. The problems that appeared in the execution of the Party's concrete lines for work represent a reflection of an inadequate understanding of the Party's basic line. Therefore, in conducting line education for the "three-support and two-military" personnel, the Party committee of the unit has all the time paid attention to giving prominence to education in the Party's basic line.

Since the beginning of this year, the committee has combined the execution of such tasks as "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign, Party rectification and building, learning from Tach'ing in industry, "4-good" movement, etc., with the organization of everyone to study the Party's basic line on five occasions. Early this year, in arranging the agricultural production plan for the whole year, some of the support-agriculture personnel showed a tendency to vacillate in their interpretation of Chairman Mao's guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek over-all development." Some of them stressed solely grain as the lever, to the detriment of subsidiary productions. Some laid an undue stress on the development of sidelines, with the result that grain production suffered and the capitalist spontaneous tendency gained ground.

To counter such a new problem involving the support-agriculture personnel, the Party committee of the unit organized everyone to go to seven support-agriculture units in succession. There on-the-spot line education meetings were called with a conscientious study of the Party's basic line. Living data on struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines brought up at such meetings made everyone realize deeply that only by taking class struggle and two-line struggle as a lever could we correctly implement the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek over-all development." Everyone said that such a guideline was a concrete line for work set by Chairman Mao on the basis of the Party's basic line for the development of socialist agriculture. In carrying out this concrete line for work, we could never forget the Party's basic line.

Through study and analysis in this way, all of them are enlightened on the question of combination of theory with practice. They have received a living and profound education in the Party's basic line.

The Party committee of the air force unit also constantly organizes everyone to seriously sum up experiences in working according to the Party's basic line and lessons learned from acting against the Party's basic line. Living line education was conducted through comparisons between negative and positive examples.

On one occasion the Party committee of this unit made a point of summing up two typical cases: In carrying out support-agriculture assignments in a commune near the garrison area, some comrades rendered the commune much help in the form of labor and material supplies but did not pay proper attention to class struggle and to educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. As a result, for two years of support-agriculture effort, there was not much change in the backward features of this commune. The Party committee of the air force unit then specially summed up the lesson of support-agriculture work in this commune.

Another typical case involves the support-the-Left comrades of the Tantung Silk Dyeing Works who bore firmly in mind the idea of "getting immediate results by waging class struggle." In the course of work, they vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class

struggle." This gives a boost to the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign. The Party committee of the air force unit again specially summed up their experience.

The Party committee takes the positive and negative experiences and lessons involving these two "points" as living teaching material in giving the support-the-Left personnel education in the Party's basic line. This makes everyone realize that the basic line set for our Party by Chairman Mao is a correct reflection of the practice of class struggle for the whole historical period of socialist society. By acting the way the Tantung Silk Dyeing Works did and resolutely acting according to the Party's basic line, we shall triumph in revolution and get ahead in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign. If we act against the Party's basic line, work will suffer a setback and the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign will stand still. With deep understanding acquired, everyone said, "Such an approach to line education is really commendable for its orientation in study and its target in transformation."

* * *

Unite with Full Vigor and Vitality for Battle

- The Party committee of a squadron of torpedo boats of a certain unit of the Peihai Fleet earnestly implements the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch dated September 22, 1971) The Party committee of a certain squadron of torpedo boats belonging to the North China Sea Fleet of the PLA, holding high the banner of "Unite to win still greater victory" of the Party's "9th Congress," and giving play to the PLA's glorious tradition of "maintaining unity in its own ranks and with those outside its own ranks," has grasped the strengthening of revolutionary unity among "squad members" on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought as the key link for realizing revolutionization of its leading body, thus effectively insuring that the whole squadron would unite with full vigor and vitality for battle in the struggle of the defense of the vast territorial waters of the motherland. Fraternal units have praised them as a "closely united and strong combat collective," and local cadres and people have praised them as a "good unit united for battle."

Political commissar Lü Yen-shan, the secretary of the Party committee, and squad commander Li Shih-ch'ang, the deputy secretary of the Party committee of this squadron, have set the pace in carrying out revolutionary unity well as their own key political task. They study together Engel's teaching, "For the sake of carrying out struggle, we must entwine all the strands of our forces into a single rope," as well as Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat," and deeply realize that revolutionary unity is needed for continuing the revolution and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and it is the fundamental guarantee for certain victory in the cause of proletarian revolution. Because of this, they pay special attention to strengthening revolutionary unity in Party committee work. On some important problems, they will try as much as possible to obtain unanimity in words as well as in actions.

Over the question of how to assist vessel No. 44 in continuing its advance, Lü Yen-shan and Li Shih-ch'ang had a divergence of views on one occasion. This was a pace-setting vessel of the squadron which for eight consecutive years had been rated a 4-good unit. Li Shih-ch'ang was of the opinion that the weak link of vessel No. 44 lay in the fact that its work style was not tough enough, and it lacked vigor and vitality in carrying out work. Lü Yen-shan, on the other hand, felt that vessel No. 44 worked for practical results and did not say much about its work, which was its good point, but that the problem remained that its political and ideological work had still not been carried out with enough meticulous care.

Which of these views, was consistent with the objective reality? Neither of them would consider himself to be in the right, but both kept up a mutual

exchange of ideas, exchanged information they had on hand and went together to vessel No. 44 to conduct investigation and study. Overcoming one-sidedness, both realized that the main problem with vessel No. 44 was that it must further step up its political and ideological work and grasp the style of taking prompt action.

After understanding was unified, they took the opportunity of the spell at sea to go in turn to vessel No. 44 for two months in succession, helped the crew to continue to strengthen political and ideological work and at the same time trained them in the style of doing things promptly. This enabled the 4-good vessel to be once again rated a 4-good vessel at the end of the year.

On another occasion, the unit was conducting education on the situation, and in order to raise the fighting power of the unit, Li Shih-ch'ang suggested carrying out ocean-going training in conjunction with the education on the situation. At that time because some of the committee members were momentarily unable to draw a line of distinction between the successful carrying out of military training on the premise of giving prominence to proletarian politics and the purely military concept, they were not daring enough in conducting military training.

Because of this, when discussing the proposal of Li Shih-ch'ang, the Party committee also did not dare to express its support. Political commissar Lü Yen-shan, the secretary of the Party committee, felt that the proposal of Li Shih-ch'ang was in keeping with Mao Tse-tung's thought and warmly gave it his support. He organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, helped everyone to link up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the PLA and to differentiate Chairman Mao's revolutionary army building line from P'eng Te-huai's and Lo Jui-ch'ing's bourgeois army building line. This enabled the committee members who formerly had mental reservations to raise their level of comprehension. They unanimously agreed to the proposal of Li Shih-ch'ang, and a decision was quickly made by the Party committee. By means of the vigorous grasping of education on the situation in conjunction with ocean-going training, not only has there been a marked improvement in the political awareness and military quality of the unit, but unity among the "squad members" of the Party committee has also been further consolidated.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Opposition and struggle between ideas of different kinds constantly occur within the Party; this is a reflection within the Party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the Party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the Party's life would come to an end."

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the Party committee of the torpedo boat squadron has regularly conducted study classes by means of Party life meetings, small rectifications and friendly discussion activities of various types and developed active ideological struggles so that correct ideas

may be affirmed and fostered and incorrect ideas may be checked and rectified, and unified thinking, policy-making, command and actions based on the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought may be achieved.

In the early part of last year some of the vessels had to undergo emergency repairs. At that time the leadership organ at the upper level, in accordance with the demands of the situation and the tasks, insisted that the various units set aside some considerable time for education in the Party's basic line. The vessels had to be repaired, and education in the Party's basic line had to be carried out. What should they do?

At a meeting of the Party committee there was a divergence of views. Some of the comrades suggested the carrying out of emergency repairs first, and to carry out education in the Party's basic line later. Some of the comrades suggested carrying out education first and to attend to the repairs later. Some of the comrades suggested instead to combine the two together, by which they thought education in the Party's basic line would speed up the emergency repairs of the vessels. The three different ideas could not be reconciled.

Some of the members of the Party committee feared that prolongation of the controversy might affect unity and proposed adopting the rule of the majority by putting the matter to a vote. The secretary and the deputy secretary of the Party committee felt that without active ideological struggle there could be no unity based on the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Thereupon they organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for insuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight," vigorously criticized the "theory of peace within the Party" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, directed everybody to differentiate between right and wrong in these three views and continued to carry on the debate. Truth can be made clearer through more contentions.

By means of debates, analyses and comparisons, everybody realized that the third view was consistent with the principle of placing politics in command of all work, and a decision was rapidly formed. Everybody went separately deep into the vessels and the squadron, and working in concert, actively grasped the education of the Party's basic line to push forward the emergency repairs of the vessels. Spirit was turned into matter. The commanders and fighters, using the incomparable wisdom and soaring zeal generated by the education in the Party's basic line, and in the revolutionary spirit of "fighting for the hour" and by arduous and ingenuous work, completed within a few days' time the repair work which normally would require half a month to do, and scored a twin harvest in ideological revolutionization and emergency repairs.

In order to strengthen revolutionary unity among the squad members of the Party committee, the members of the Party committee of this fleet also pay special attention to the conscientious study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner, consciously

struggle against various non-proletarian thinking in their minds, and enable revolutionary unity to be established on the solid foundation of proletarian world outlook.

In February this year, one of the members of the Party standing committee discovered upon his arrival at the No. 2 squadron to make investigation and study that some of the cadres of this squadron had shown complacency in the face of achievements. He at first had the intention of pointing out the problem in the No. 2 squadron and helped them guard against conceit and do away with complacency. However, on second thought, he remembered that the No. 2 squadron was where another member of the Party committee had chosen to settle down, and by pointing out the problem in the squadron, the other person might accuse him of fault-finding and that could impair unity.

With this problem in mind, he made another study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "A Communist should have largeness of mind and he should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his own very life and subordinating his personal interests to those of the revolution," vigorously combated his own selfish thought, and decided with the utmost sincerity to help the cadres of the No. 2 squadron guard against arrogance, do away with complacency and carry out ideological revolutionization properly. He also held a heart-to-heart talk with his comrade who had settled down in the No. 2 squadron and expressed his views and intentions. When this Party committee member heard his words, he was extremely touched, immediately went with him to the No. 2 squadron, and together with the Party branch of the No. 2 squadron, studied and drew up plans together for strengthening ideological revolutionization and then carried out an examination of his own responsibility in failing to grasp this aspect of education during his stay there. On the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, these two members of the Party committee were able to become more closely united.

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SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

A Red Banner in Popularizing Spare-Time Cultural Education for Peasants

- An investigative report on Yintahsiang brigade, Chiuch'üan hsien, Kansu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1971)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Party branch of Yintahsiang brigade, Yintahsiang commune, Chiuch'üan hsien, Kansu Province, has been leading the poor and lower-middle peasants in a continuous assault on culture since the beginning of the movement for agricultural cooperation. The past 16 years has seen outstanding achievements. Illiteracy in the brigade has basically been eliminated. Over 97 percent of the youngsters and children have entered brigade-run primary and middle schools. Many old people have also taken an active part in political and cultural studies. Poor and lower-middle peasants have gradually acquired socialist cultural knowledge. An effective boost is given to the development of revolution and production. A thriving and bustling scene appears all over Yintahsiang.

"Chairman Mao Supports Us in Our Learning Culture"

"Traditionally China has known of only culture for the landlords and no culture for the peasants." Shortly after liberation, for 210 households with a total of over 700 poor and lower-middle peasants in Yintahsiang, there were only three literate people.

"The collapse of landlord forces in the countryside signals the beginning of the peasants' cultural movement." The land reform was immediately followed by a proliferation of winter schools, literacy classes and people-run schools in Yintahsiang.

At this time, the poor and lower-middle peasants were jubilant and exultant. Panic-stricken, the landlord elements said, "How can a golden phoenix come from a chicken coop?" "We poor and lower-middle peasants are the golden phoenixes. Owls like you can no longer make it to the sky!" was the retort of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Some conservatively minded people said, "To take up culture? It's like sinking a well on the top of a hill and making an effort for nothing. We peasants have nothing to gain." But the Communist Party members of Yintahsiang thought differently. They mused: "Communism is a great cause for the liberation of the whole of mankind. How can we peasants build communism if we don't take up culture?" Resolutely they dealt the class enemy a knock-out blow in his frenzied disruptive attempt, and brought these conservative ideas around to their point of view. With the development of the campaign for agricultural cooperation, the poor and lower-middle peasants showed more ebullient enthusiasm for the study of culture.

In 1955 came a piece of good news. In the book, The Upsurge of Socialism in China's Countryside, the great leader Chairman Mao made a "comment" on the article, "How Did Yintahsiang, Chiuch'üan Hsien, Conduct Spare-Time Cultural Education for Peasants?", citing the experience of Yintahsiang.

"Chairman Mao supports us in the learning of culture!" The poor and lower-middle peasants of Yintahsiang were full of glee. Once and again they studied Chairman Mao's "comment" and whipped up a new height in spare-time cultural education. Anti-illiteracy classes, farming-study classes, night schools, people-run schools and classes and schools of various types sprang up in an increasingly large number. There appeared the moving scene of father and son teaching each other, brothers learning from each other, husband and wife helping each other, and everyone taking up culture and every household humming with the sound of reading aloud. In 1958, 80 percent of the young and able-bodied commune members of the whole hsiang rid themselves of the label of illiteracy. The Yintahsiang Primary School threw its doors open to the poor and lower-middle peasants and admitted them free of charge. This enabled the enrollment of students to jump from 104 shortly after liberation to 381 and over 90 percent of school-age children to receive schooling. Farms were set up by the school and scientific experiments conducted in a big way. This made for the integration of education with productive labor. Thus, Yintahsiang became known as a culturally advanced hsiang.

At a time when peasants' spare-time cultural education in Yintahsiang was developing healthily, the sinister revisionist trend toward "san-tzu i-pao", "four big freedoms," "workpoints in command," and "production first" whipped up by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i swept the place here. They [the group represented by Liu Shao-ch'i] spread such absurdities as "peasants without culture can still cultivate the land," "food grain has as much meaning as politics," etc. They carried out harassing and disruptive activities against the peasants' effort to learn culture. They forced the closure of various study set-ups. The primary school suffered. The enrollment of students dropped to 100.

But the poor and lower-middle peasants of Yintahsiang did not give up. Led by the Party branch of the brigade, they reviewed Chairman Mao's brilliant "comment." They said, "If we are not allowed to stand up culturally, we will not sit tight!" "With Chairman Mao behind us, we have nothing to fear!" People-run schools again sprang up. Many poor and lower-middle peasants descended on the fields with small blackboards on their backs. They made use of even the "little breaks" in the fields for study. "Family" study also became a general practice that was doggedly followed.

In the midst of struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Yintahsiang ushered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They thoroughly smashed the capitalist-roaders' plot of strangling the spare-time education of the peasants of Yintahsiang. They seized back from the capitalist-roaders the power over education that had been usurped by them.

Yet struggle was not at its end. In the great cultural revolution, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i brought about a wave of ultra "Left" thinking and peddled the "idea of studying to no purpose." Some commune members could not help feeling, "What's the use of studying that much? It will just do to keep our eyes open." Some even discouraged their children from attending school.

Should we continue advancing in the direction of acquisition of knowledge or remain content with the idea that "it will do just to keep our eyes open." The Party branch of the brigade led in study and blazed the trail in unfolding mass criticism. It laid firm hold of the following two aspects: First, to tell about the bitter life of the old society when poor people had no power and culture, and so strengthen class education. Second, to indict Liu Shao-ch'i for the crime of wrecking spare-time cultural education and strengthen education in the line. The aim was to get the poor and lower-middle peasants better acquainted with the reasons why "revolutionary culture is a powerful weapon to the masses in revolution" and foster the idea of taking up culture for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. With awareness heightened, the poor and lower-middle peasants with the great goals of revolution in mind applied themselves enthusiastically and conscientiously to their study. The great majority of young and able-bodied people got involved in study. The enrollment of school-age children of Yintahsiang Primary School climbed up. Attached to the school was a junior middle school class.

Political Studies in Command of Cultural Studies

In the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants came to understand deeply that a low cultural level was an obstacle in the better study of Chairman Mao's works. They said, "Over 15 years ago, we studied culture for the realization of socialist agricultural cooperation. Today, we pick up culture for the mastery of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the transformation of our world outlook and for a greater contribution to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution." The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants closely combined the study of Chairman Mao's works with the study of culture. They launched a peasants' spare-time cultural education campaign aimed at "two transformation" (revolutionization and knowledge popularization) with the study of Chairman Mao's works as its main content.

The revolutionary masses launched a regular study pattern called the "political cultural study class." This is the young and able-bodied people's main position for the study of politics, military affairs and culture and for the criticism of the bourgeoisie. For such a class three nights of study time per week were consistently allotted, with students classified into grades according to different cultural standards. Teachers were elected by the poor and lower-middle peasants. To give everyone a chance for study, education was made to take varied forms. Attached to the brigade-run primary school was the "teaching-study point" which enabled 70 school-age children to attend school right at their doorsteps. A "household study class" was set up for the benefit of those old people and women

encumbered with household chores. Also set up was a mass responsible-teaching and mutual-study institute with persons assigned to specific tasks. Those with a low cultural level were taught word by word, sentence by sentence, in the study of quotations from Chairman Mao.

Would such a practice interfere with the fulfillment of rural central work and production tasks? Practice of Yintahsiang shows that such would never be the case. On the contrary, this would be a spur to revolution and production. Yintahsiang's experience in unfolding spare-time cultural education boils down to the following:

First, we must strengthen organizational leadership. The key to persistent spare-time cultural education lies in leadership. Due to the remnant poisonous influence of the theory of "production first" not having been thoroughly eliminated, the leading squads of individual production teams attached little importance to such a task. This gave rise to the phenomenon of "studying what is being given attention and ceasing to study what is not being given attention."

To solve this problem, the brigade established a political cultural study class leadership group to study, examine and sum up spare-time cultural education work on a regular basis. Heads or deputy heads of the leadership groups of production teams acted concurrently as the responsible persons of the political culture study classes of various production teams. In the study classes, they played the role as both leaders and students.

This practice had these advantages: Unified arrangements for work and study could be easily made; with the leadership leading in study, the mass study campaign would receive a boost. In addition, the organization and training of spare-time cultural education backbone forces represented an important task.

This brigade selected 30 spare-time culture teachers and held in succession nine study classes for their benefit. Better play was given to the role of this backbone force.

Second, we must handle properly the relations between spare-time cultural education and rural central work. Rural work is a maze of complications and liable to result in central work crowding out political culture studies. This brigade arranged the contents of teaching by following closely current trends. This enabled the political culture study class to closely link its assignments with central work and serve central work. Thus a relatively satisfactory answer was found for this problem.

For instance, to help toward class education, the No. 11 team associated an arithmetic session of a political culture study class with the practice of production. For account-settling purposes, an account was given of the exploitation of the landlord class and of the miseries of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Liu Shao-ch'i's absurdities such as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "exploitation being commendable" were vigorously criticized. The students were enabled to receive profound class

education. This was in addition to the benefit of arithmetical knowledge. At the peak spring farming season, the study of the "8-point code" for agriculture also helped improve the quality of sowing. Thus, a political culture study class is not in conflict with central work. Rather it is a spur to central work.

Third, we must combine popularization with elevation. With an ever higher cultural level through years of persistent spare-time cultural study, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Yintahsiang moved from the backward to the advanced. Every effort was made to broaden the scope for knowledge. Literature, science, engineering and other courses were taken up. Thus favorable conditions were created for the agricultural technical revolution and scientific experiments. A boost was given to the development of production.

New Aura of A Socialist Rural Areaa

With the popularization of spare-time education for peasants by the Yintahsiang brigade, the countryside is enveloped in a new aura.

With cultural knowledge acquired, the rural basic-level cadres lead in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and the study of the Party's guidelines and policies. Ideological consciousness is enhanced and the level of policy raised. Rural political power at the basic level is consolidated. An effective boost is given to the proletarian dictatorship. Of the brigades and production teams here, there are a total of 41 chief responsible persons. Eighty-five percent of them have a cultural level equivalent to that of the primary and junior middle school, and some boast a higher middle school level. With cultural knowledge, cadres are able to take notes in connection with the Party's policy, upper-level instructions, experiences from other areas and mass suggestions. This does away with the previous phenomenon of "forgetting afterward what is remembered at a meeting."

Constantly mindful of the problems appearing in the three major revolutionary campaigns and in their own ideological revolutionization, the cadres consciously apply themselves to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and ideological transformation and continuous improvement of work. For this they have won the good comment of the masses. In addition, for the whole brigade there were over 150 accountants, workpoint recorders, safekeepers, tractor operators, spare-time teachers, etc. All were of good origin with a good showing in ideological and cultural fields. They constitute a tough backbone force.

With the benefit of culture, the masses of commune members conscientiously apply themselves to the study of Chairman Mao's works. The idea of doing farming for the revolution is fostered. New men and new deeds mushroomed in an endless flow. Last year, for the whole brigade, 146 activists emerged from the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and "5-good" commune members.

The deepening of knowledge of the poor and lower-middle peasants gave a boost to the agricultural technical innovation and mass scientific-experimental-plot-cultivation activities. For every production team of this brigade there is established a three-in-one combination scientific experiment group composed of cadres, old poor peasants and young commune members. For the whole brigade, there are cultivated various experimental plots totalling 173 mow. Planted by poor and lower-middle peasants on their own are over 20 varieties of fine wheat strains suitable for local soil. The situation marked by shallow-plowing, shoddy work, sloppy farming and low output becomes a thing of the past. Cultivation of scientific plots is a spur to a great increase in agricultural production. For 1965, per-mow grain output of Yintahsiang met the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural development," and for 1968, it crossed the "Yellow River." Last year saw a per-mow output of over 600 catties by Yintahsiang brigade.

Rural political and cultural life in Yintahsiang follows an unprecedentedly lively and bustling pattern. For every team are found revolutionary culture rooms, blackboard newspapers, native broadcasts and small comment special columns. Good men and good deeds are cited with no time lost. Evil trends are criticized as quickly. Also organized are spare-time Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda teams which make use of production breaks in presenting cultural and art programs and teaching commune members to sing revolutionary songs and tunes and strains of revolutionary model plays. Over 60 programs, big and small, have been prepared and played by commune members on their own. By using the cultural knowledge acquired, the poor and lower-middle peasants create revolutionary public opinion in a big way. A blow is dealt to the class enemy and bourgeois influence. An effective impetus is provided for the consolidation of the rural socialist position.

With the deepening of their cultural knowledge, the poor and lower-middle peasants have given a boost to the deepening of the educational revolution. Under the management of the poor and lower-middle peasants, Yintang Primary School and Middle School have helped toward the serious implementation of the Party's educational guidelines and Chairman Mao's educational revolutionary line. Cultured poor and lower-middle peasants take the floor to help students study military affairs, industry and agriculture. They join students in criticizing the bourgeoisie. Cultural knowledge of the poor and lower-middle peasants helps toward the three-in-one combination of school-production-team-family education and the cultivation of socialist-minded and cultured laborers.

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AUTO INDUSTRY

Take the Road of Tach'ing, Run a Tach'ing Type Enterprise

- An investigation report on the "in industry learn from Tach'ing" movement launched by Ch'angch'un No. 1 Automobile Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 23, 1971)

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angch'un No. 1 Automobile Works, leading the broad revolutionary masses of the whole plant, launched an "in industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement. Taking Tach'ing Oilfields as a model, they conscientiously learned from the PLA, strenuously gave prominence to proletarian politics and caused mechanization with revolutionization to give a marked change to the physiognomy of the whole plant. The mass movement in living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought has developed more deeply, and a force of automobile workers with both political consciousness and technical skill is sprouting up and growing healthily. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as various policies are constantly being laid down, and a flourishing scene has appeared everywhere throughout the plant.

In the first year of the seventies, the production of automobiles has greatly exceeded the designed capacity. In the first seven months of this year, the output of automobiles has once again increased by 24 percent over that of the corresponding period last year.

Grasp the Line, Firmly and Unswervingly Take the Road Indicated By Chairman Mao

Ch'angch'un No. 1 Automobile Works first broke ground in 1953. By 1956 it was completed and put into production. When the plant was being built, great leader Chairman Mao personally wrote an inscription "In commemoration of the foundation laying of No. 1 Automobile Works" in big characters of sparkling gold. In the big leap forward of 1958, Chairman Mao came to the No. 1 Automobile Works for an inspection, and issued a most important directive which greatly encouraged and educated the broad masses of workers of the plant.

Filled with deep proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao, the broad masses of automobile workers conscientiously implemented the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results," smashed the single product design and produced not only "Liberation" trucks, but also many types of cars such as land rovers and sedans, to make contribution to socialist revolution and construction.

However, a small handful of those in authority taking the capitalist road within the Party represented by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i

still tried their utmost to push their counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running enterprises there and peddled their so-called capitalist black merchandise of forming a "trust" in an endeavor to turn the automobile plant into their base for capitalist restoration.

In 1964, Chairman Mao sounded the great call, "In industry learn from Tach'ing." The jubilant revolutionary workers of the whole plant, in active response, launched a vigorous and active "in industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement. However, some of the leading members of this plant, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, made excuses instead as to the "peculiarity of conditions" at the automobile plant, saying such rubbish as "Tach'ing has nothing but the blue sky overhead and a barren plain below. Conditions dictate that they could only carry on as they are doing. We are a 'citadel' with 10,000 sets of equipment, and conditions also dictate that we have no alternative but to carry on in our manner." Some even went so far as to say, "In learning from Tach'ing we must never pull down our own buildings and convert them into fighting bastions" in open opposition to Chairman Mao's call.

Later, owing to the strong demands of the workers, although they did on six occasions send people to Tach'ing to "acquire experience," they only studied the phenomenon without studying the essence, studied only the surface without studying the spirit, and did not truly master the experience of Tach'ing because there had been no correct ideological guidance. They visited Tach'ing at one time and saw the neat and orderly equipment there and the cleanliness of the place. Upon their return to the plant, they broadcast that as the experience of Tach'ing, initiated a big clean up to be carried out in the plant, and as a result, some of the loose parts and waste materials were also discarded along with the rubbish.

Once, they noticed the over-tough technical skill of the Tach'ing workers in the struggle for production, and without making inquiries on how this over-tough skill had been acquired, upon their return they immediately organized the workers in the whole plant to carry out a technical "great tournament" --in that way they led the learn from Tach'ing activities in the whole plant onto the wrong road.

The great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has declared the complete bankruptcy of the sinister plan of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang for capitalist restoration. In April 1968, the revolutionary committee of the automobile works was established during the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines. The revolutionary committee of the plant with the help of the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of workers and PLA stationed there, led the revolutionary workers of the whole plant in making a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's series of directives on socialist revolution and construction, deeply criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for enterprises, as well as conscientiously summed up the experience and lesson on the Tach'ing problem before the great cultural revolution, and made a comparison between the roads taken by the plant and the Tach'ing Oilfields over the past ten years.

They fully realized that Tach'ing was a red banner on the industrial front developed in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the road of Tach'ing is the road for China's industrial construction. Whether or not to learn from Tach'ing and whether or not to take the road of Tach'ing is a major question concerning whether or not to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and whether or not to take the socialist road.

In the past, although the automobile plant had sent people to Tach'ing six times for study, still it had not properly mastered the experience of Tach'ing. The most fundamental reason was that there had been interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and because the awareness of line struggle of some of the leading members was not high, they were deceived and duped. At present, only by raising the level of awareness of the struggle between the two lines, by resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, by doing things in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives, and by completely eliminating the remnant pernicious influence of counter-revolutionary revisionist line could the Tach'ing experience be truly mastered.

After understanding has been enhanced, this plant once again launched a learn from Tach'ing movement. The revolutionary committee of the plant again sent a study delegation consisting of principal leading members from various levels to visit the Tach'ing Oilfields for the seventh time to acquire "experience." This time, by adopting a fundamentally different attitude from that before the great cultural revolution, they integrated investigation and visit with living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the promotion of self ideological revolutionization. Apart from learning many concrete experiences, they more importantly grasped tightly to the leading factor of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, conscientiously studied the experience of how the broad masses of cadres and workers of the Tach'ing Oilfields resolutely implemented and bravely defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and also discovered the discrepancies between the automobile plant and the Tach'ing Oilfields.

They also went specially to the well drilling team 1029 led by Comrade Wang Chin-hsi for an inspection and to learn from them, visited the first oil well which had been drilled under extremely difficult conditions in the initial stage of the battle, invited the comrades-in-arms of Wang Chin-hsi to recount in detail the glorious deeds of Wang Chin-hsi, and were deeply educated. Many of the old cadres at the summing up meeting after the study said with emotion, "Without comparison and without discovery, there can be no knowledge. Once a comparison and a discovery has been made, knowledge is improved. When comparing with Tach'ing, we discovered a thousand and one discrepancies, but the greatest discrepancy is because our awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution is still not as high as that of the comrades of Tach'ing, which resulted in the lost of our power of discrimination and resistance when confronted with the sabotage and interference of the class enemies and consequently implemented the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

After the study delegation returned to the plant, the first thing the revolutionary committee of the plant did was to take the vigorous grasping of the revolutionized building of the leading body as the first lesson in learning from Tach'ing. It took the leading body of Tach'ing and Comrade Wang Chin-hsi as examples, conscientiously read the works of Marx, Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, maintained unshakable steadfastness in "reading everyday," and carried on "study day" without slackening of effort. It integrated study with the general summing up of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the plant itself and the solving of current problems in struggle-criticism-transformation, as well as regularly holding open-door rectification and mobilizing the masses to make criticism of members of the leading body so as to effectively stimulate their ideological revolutionization and strengthen their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The principal leading members at various levels in the plant, under the guidance of the leading body of the main plant, have gone deep in great numbers into the basic level. In the three great revolutionary struggles, they served not only as commanders but also as fighters, and through that to impel the forward development of the "in industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement in a solid and down-to-earth manner.

Learn the Fundamentals, the Orientation Is Indicated By the Two Resolutions

Chairman Mao teaches, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." The leading body of the Ch'angch'un No. 1 Automobile Works has realized that in learning from Tach'ing, it must learn the experience of placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything. In other words, it must in the manner of the Tach'ing Oilfields follow the example of the PLA and the direction of the resolutions of the Kut'ien Conference and the 1960 enlarged meeting of the Military Affairs Commission for building the plant, maintain the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people and carry out building the plant on politics.

However, there are those who felt that since individual conditions were dissimilar, and although the experience of the PLA in building everything on politics might be applicable to the case of the Tach'ing Oilfields, still it might not be exactly suitable for a modernized automobile plant with a higher degree of mechanization and automation. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee made an analysis of these living ideas, and considered it to be in essence a reprint of the "peculiarity of conditions" in the automobile plant previously criticized, and a manifestation that the remnant pernicious influence of the revisionist line had still not been eliminated. In order to assist comrades with this kind of mentality improve their understanding, when organizing the leading bodies at various levels to study more conscientiously the experience of Tach'ing, they have at the same time specially summed up the experience of an advanced typical example in learning from the PLA and building the plant on politics in the plant itself--the casting division.

The casting division is one of the biggest divisions in the entire plant. Although all the equipment is fully mechanized, yet before the great cultural revolution, since it took such counter-revolutionary revisionist lines

as "production first" and "material incentives" pushed by those taking the capitalist road, for a long time the production of the division was in a backward state and it became known as a notorious "hard spot" in the whole plant.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the "Model red 9th company in the study of Mao Tse-tung's works" of the PLA arrived there to carry out support-the-Left work. After the energetic propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought by the commanders and fighters, this division not only very quickly realized revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination, but it also made use of the experience of the red 9th company in educating, training and transforming people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, in maintaining the four firsts, in carrying out three-eight work style in a big way and in developing deeply the 4-good movement in army building for application in the construction of the plant, and for establishing a complete set of political and ideological work systems. The commanders and fighters of the red 9th company have not only accepted the hard bone elements of this division into the company and kept them by their sides, but they have also studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way together with them, labored alongside them, and battled together with them, teaching them by words and personal example and carefully fostering them one by one.

Under the leadership of the red 9th company, the workers of the whole plant have also taken the PLA as example, diligently studied Chairman Mao's works, and conscientiously remolded their world outlook. In the realms of politics, ideology and economics, they continued to develop struggle for the extermination of bourgeois influence and to establish proletarian influence, and through that to insure the laying down Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various proletarian policies, as well as to impel the penetrating development of various struggle-criticism-transformation work.

The great change in the casting division has enabled the broad masses of cadres and people of the automobile plant to further deepen their comprehension of the Tach'ing experience. Everybody said, "By learning from the PLA, Tach'ing has fostered a force of petroleum workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and made contributions in ridding China of the label of an 'oil poor country.' The casting division must learn from the red 9th company, foster a revolutionized team of casting workers and change from a "hard spot" into a locomotive." The casting division is the 'Tach'ing' of the automobile plant. We must study Tach'ing from afar and study the casting division close by, and turn the automobile plant into a great red school of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

In order to popularize the experience of the casting division, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the plant further launched a learn from Tach'ing mass movement, and specially made a decision to learn from the red 9th company and to take the "two resolutions" for army building as the orientation for plant construction, as well as to hold study classes, and to organize the leading hard-bone cadres from squad and group leaders upward in the whole plant to seriously study the "two resolutions" as well as the experience of the Tach'ing Oilfields and the casting division. Leading

members of the Party branch and the revolutionary committee of this plant have also gone severally to the forging division, the accessories division, the body work division, the coach division, the motor division and the chassis division to carry out investigation and study in these six divisions, obtain experience and direct the whole organization.

In that way, there quickly appeared "one division leading six divisions and six divisions leading the whole plant" actively and vigorously as well as a solid and down-to-earth "learn from Tach'ing" mass movement in the whole plant.

Many of the divisions in learning from Tach'ing have further enriched and developed the experience of the casting division. For example, the forging division after learning the experience of giving prominence to proletarian politics, has maintained placing revolution in command of production and obtained the experience of actively grasping the struggle between the two lines and stimulating ideological revolutionization within the leading body. The accessories division, by energetically developing the four-good movement, by setting up the three-eight work style in a big way and by maintaining four firsts, has strengthened the building of the squads and groups. The car body division by using typical examples to lead the way has overcome the "peculiarity of the plant" theory and obtained experience in doing meticulous political and ideology work. The coach division by maintaining the integration of leadership with the masses, and the use of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to analyze and solve problems in enterprise management, has created experience for strengthening enterprise management, and carried out properly struggle-criticism-transformation.

Following the penetrating development of the learn from Tach'ing and learn from the PLA mass movement, a worker force armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought is sprouting up and growing up in the automobile plant. The broad masses of revolutionary workers, though standing in the workshop, kept their minds on the over-all situation. They have linked the processing of each spare part and the assembly of each automobile with the distant goal of the revolution, and there have appeared many stirring deeds and advanced personalities who are afraid of neither hardship nor death in serving the people and serving the revolution wholeheartedly.

Among these are Chang Kuo-liang, an old worker, who is good at the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking and the brilliant "three constantly read articles" and who has made more than 100 important technical innovations for the revolution.

--Wang Jung-hsing, secretary of the Party committee of the coach division and member of the Party committee of the plant, who was seriously wounded during the war years and who worked loyally for the Party and has been acclaimed "iron man" of the automobile plant.

--Driver Wang Ch'ing-i, who many times risked his life to save the property of the state and has been honored with the appellation of "Good worker loyal to Chairman Mao."

--Technician Wang Wen-i, who in close cooperation with the workers has made important contributions toward conducting of scientific experiment, and

--Party member Wang Yü-ch'in, an outstanding woman worker fostered directly by the red 9th company, who is brave in struggling against class enemies and is good at doing patient and meticulous political and ideological work on the comrades.

In order to let these advanced personalities play their parts to the full, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant have adopted the method of letting typical examples lead the way, and broadly propagated their revolutionary spirit and advanced deeds among the workers. The lighting of a single lamp casts a red glow over a wide area, and there appears a lively and active situation of everybody trying to rise to the occasion and everybody trying to become a 5-good worker throughout the plant. The old typical examples have continued to advance and new typical examples have continued to appear. By the end of last year, there have been more than 2,000 activists in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, more than 7,000 5-good workers and more than 680 4-good units in the plant.

Relying on the Masses, the Flower of Tach'ing Blossoms in the "Citadel"

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "The masses have boundless creative power," and Vice Chairman Lin pointed out to us, "Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power."

At present, anybody who has been to the automobile plant can feel the tremendous changes that have taken place there. Not only the people have changed, but their mentality has changed and the physiognomy of the enterprise is also changing. By the side of the tall and orderly rows of buildings with their modern machinery, set after set of "fighting bastion" type of simple structures and quite a number of "small indigenous clusters" of machinery have begun to appear. These are constructed and manufactured by the broad masses of revolutionary workers and their dependents through giving play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Although they are comparatively simple and crude, nevertheless they have solved a great many problems on production and development of the automobile plant and in improving the livelihood of the workers.

Take for example the complete set of imported equipment in the plant. After the workers have diligently used their hands in making innovations, a very great change has also taken place there. Some of the equipment and machine tools have been changed from low speed to high speed, and single blade cutters have been changed into multiple blade cutters. They have succeeded in making one set of machines do the work of many, and one set of machine tools serve more than one purpose, which enables some of the work that formerly had to go through many pieces of equipment, or many types of machine tools and many stages of processing before the parts could be completed, now to be completed by one set of equipment or one set of machine tools in

a single process. The work process which formerly had to be done manually has now become mechanized or automated. This has enabled the plant, under the condition of basically not increasing equipment and investment, to speed up and increase the output of cars.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i, Po I-po and others like them clamorously pushed the doctrine of "crawling behind at a snail's pace" and the specialist line, uttering such nonsense as "the automobile plant is an assembly production line, and must be organized exactly. The equipment is of a fixed type, and the slightest change would affect the whole, and it would never do to act rashly." They did this to suppress the activism and creativity of the workers.

In the learn-from-Tach'ing mass movement, the broad masses of workers cherished a noble ambition and established a lofty will, and they said without reservation, "We shall re-arrange the ten thousand sets of equipment, and call upon this 'citadel' to bring forth the flower of Tach'ing." Raising high the banner of the "Anshan Steel Constitution," and in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry," they vigorously criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods as "the enterprise is of a fixed type" and the "equipment is of a fixed type," and in the manner of Tach'ing, by combining revolutionary zeal with scientific attitude, launched an active and vigorous mass technical innovation movement and waged a war in making improvement on foreign equipment. In the past year alone, more than 900 major technical innovations have taken place in the plant, and more than 340 sets of equipment have been made which brought about a very great change in the physiognomy of production technique.

The heat treatment division is an outstanding example of this technical innovation movement. Because of the low production, poor quality and high waste of auxiliary material caused by the former equipment of this division, it could not satisfy the demands of the development of automobile production, and for a time it became a weak link of the plant.

In the great cultural revolution, this division under the guidance of the revolutionary committee let the three-in-one combination technical innovation assault team with veteran workers as the main body play its backbone role to the full, and with the planning carried out by the masses and the work done by the masses, and using the one dividing into two concept in dealing with all the equipment, they succeeded in making innovations on every set of equipment and making improvement on every set of machinery.

The innovation on the low-temperature tempering furnace alone has enabled the rate of production to increase two-fold. The 102 square meters of area it used to occupy has been reduced to only 4.2 square meters. By replacing an old type of furnace with a new type furnace made by the workers themselves, each furnce is able to save more than 2 tons of nickel plating alloy for the state, and the quantity as well as the quality of the product has also shown a marked improvement.

The workers of this division, by arming themselves with self-reliance, have in succession successfully manufactured 19 sets of single equipment, which could be linked up into ten production lines, and created nine items of new equipment and new techniques of an advanced level which enable the division, under the condition of not increasing equipment, plant building, or personnel, to raise its production potential by more than 167 percent over the planned level.

Because of the backwardness of equipment and technology, the production of casting shells in the casting division, which used a mechanized mold making machine for founding, for a long time could not catch up with demand. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the technical department of the division had cooperated with units concerned on the outside to work on another automated casting line. However, because of the separation from reality of the plant itself, it was not successful.

In the learn from Tach'ing mass movement, the revolutionary committee of the division, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are the real heroes," mobilized the casting workers to carry out a new examination and revise the plan made by the technical department. By retaining the usable parts and by changing the impracticable and unsatisfactory parts, as well as adopting the method of marshalling forces for a war of annihilation, it mobilized the various divisions to manufacture equipment parts by shock tactics. As a result, within the space of only several months, China's first automated casting line suitable for the production of medium size castings was completed. It not only improved the working conditions of the casting workers, but could also at the same time produce more than ten types of casting shells, and increased the rate of production by three to four times over that of the former casting machine. The workers could hardly stop singing its praises. They said, "Now that we have an automated line for casting, the face of production has greatly changed. We no longer experience heat, dirt and fatigue, and the work of two shifts can be completed in a single shift."

In learning the Tach'ing workers' revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance, this plant has further made manifest the new style of practicing frugality. Workers in many divisions and workshops criticized over and over again the rich young gentleman's style of "the household is big and the business is big, and a bit of waste hardly matters," and specially set up "practice frugality boxes" by the roadsides or in front of the workshops, so that the people on seeing a discarded nail or a piece of scrap would pick it up and place it in the box. The shell workshop of the forging division is responsible for the cutting of all the forged parts and shells in the whole plant, and each month it has about a hundred tons of odds and ends left over from the cuttings. In the past such odds and ends were discarded as scrap. Now the workers by means of using some old materials made a set of indigenous rolling machines, and all these odds and ends were rolled again into usable material for the forging of medium and small parts to save more than 1,000 tons of fine steel a year for the state.

Workers of the coach division, in order to save timber for the state specially went to a small timber mill in Ch'angch'un municipality to learn.

Upon their return, by adopting such methods as bearing in mind the size of material being used, extending, joining and re-using, they greatly increased the utilization rate of timber. In the past year alone, the whole plant saved about 4,600 cubic feet of timber, recovered more than 60,000 tons of scrap besides saving a large amount of coal, fuel oil and electricity.

The workers of Ch'angch'un No. 1 Automobile Works have deeply realized that following the flying development in the cause of socialist revolution and construction, there is an increasing demand for cars. In order to get rid of the label of backwardness in China's automobile industry, they must in the manner of Tach'ing actively shoulder the load and in developing the automobile industry of the motherland give full play to the backbone role of the key enterprises.

In recent years, while fulfilling the automobile production target set by the state, they have at the same time also looked upon giving support to the development of the automobile industry in other parts of the country as a glorious and sacred duty. In the past year alone, they have supplied complete sets of molds for automobile production to the automobile industry in some of the provinces and cities, besides processing a large number of cutting tools, gripping tools, accessories and other implements for a number of districts. They have also taken up the design of factories for the construction of new automobile plants as well as the design and manufacture of technical equipment and industrial and gripping tools, sent out group after group of fine workers, cadres and technicians in support of the key construction of the state, and played the rightful role of China's number one automobile industrial base.

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At present, the "in industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement is developing in a penetrating manner. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "one dividing into two," are further summing up experience conscientiously, looking for discrepancies, drawing up measures and grasping management actively. They are determined under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to lead the broad masses in properly mastering the experience of Tach'ing, and in the manner of Tach'ing, run the plant as a new type of advanced socialist enterprise, and make still greater contributions for the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland.

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DESERT CONTROL

China's Achievements in Desert Control

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1971)

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china has made remarkable achievements in desert control after more than a decade of hard work.

giant forest belts on the fringes of many deserts hold sandstorms in check. some desert areas have been turned into oases. a 1,600-kilometre long tree belt stretches from turpuang county in western kansu province along the southern fringes of the tengri desert eastward across 16 counties and municipalities to prevent sandstorms and protect farmland. the inner mongolian autonomous region has put 930,000 hectares of desert under control since liberation. the sinkiang uighur autonomous region now has 150 per cent more farmland than before liberation. part of it has been reclaimed from deserts.

china's deserts are mainly in the north and northwest. these in inner mongolia, the ningsia hui autonomous region, kansu and sinkiang total one million square kilometres.

the reactionary ruling classes before liberation ignored desert control. vigorous sandstorm and shifting sand would swamp grasslands, farmland and even whole villages around deserts. under cruel exploitation and oppression by the landlord class, the poor and lower-middle peasants were unable to combat sandstorms and lived in poverty.

after liberation, the chinese peasants took the road of co-operation and began to rely on their collective efforts to combat sandstorms. inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by chairman mao, peasants throughout the country organized themselves into people's communes in 1958 and the people and research workers in desert areas began work on a larger scale to control deserts. the counties, communes and production brigades in these areas displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, worked in coordination and launched mass movements to combat sandstorms. mammoth tree planting campaigns have been launched every spring and autumn. the tree belts are now thick after years of hard work. showing their collective wisdom, the people in these areas innovated many effective methods to control sand in the light of local conditions.

a case in point is the transformation of qiahan county in sinkiang. the county is flanked by the takla makan desert on the north and the pebbly gobi desert on the south. the county people of various nationalities began to combat sand in 1958 by building water conservancy projects. they dug a canal across the desert and paved it with pebbles removed from the gobi. in eight years of hard work, they dug a 229-kilometre long canal across the desert and the gobi so as to lead in melted snow from the kunlun mountains. then they planted trees. in the absence of saplings, the communes and brigades relied on the strength of their collective economy to set up tree nurseries. when the newly planted saplings were buried by shifting sand, they dug them out and replanted them. when the saplings withered, they planted new ones. they erected fences to protect the young trees and dug several rows of ditches to hold back the shifting sand.

the county now has 1,500 hectares of forests and over 1,000 kilometres of tree belts. thus the county has been able to recover former farmland from underneath a layer of sand and reclaimed new land from the desert. it now has twice as much farmland as before liberation. it could not grow winter wheat or maize in the past because the land was arid. today it grows these crops on a large area. the county is now self-sufficient in grain and sells large quantity of surplus grain and cotton to the state. the once desolate pishan county is today a group of thriving socialist villages. formerly arid land menaced by shifting sand is today crisscrossed by canals and covered with trees. herds of sturdy cattle and sheep now graze on the grassland.

on the southern fringe of the tengri desert, minchin county of kansu is surrounded by deserts on three sides with a sandstorm line running 300 kilometres. before liberation, sand dunes kept shifting southward every year, covering farmland and even houses. the county people, revolutionary cadres and scientists formed a desert control research group after liberation and succeeded in stopping the shifting by planting tamarisks and oleaster trees. in a county-wide campaign to plant these trees, people afforested 30,000 hectares and built over 100 tree belts totalling 830 kilometres. they put up 3,400 kilometres of weed fence against sandstorms and enclosed 130,000 hectares to grow grass. they also covered 1,900 hectares of sandy land with a layer of top soil for growing grass and planting trees. these measures control sandstorms, and have improved the weather and promoted an all-round development of agriculture, livestock breeding and sideline production.

before liberation, more than 4,600 hectares of farmland and 14 villages of tengkou county in the wulanbuno desert area of the inner mongolian autonomous region were covered by sand. since 1958, the people have built more than 150 kilometres of shelter belts along the fringes of the desert and opened up large areas along the belts to grow grass. this helps protect more than 150 villages and 6,600 hectares of farmland. the people have also built canals to lead in the fertile silt-laden yellow river water. they built eight forest enclosures and farms and opened more than 3,400 hectares of farmland. a township has been built. all this has brought profound changes.

the wushenchao people's commune in the maowusu desert in the southern part of the autonomous region has built 250 kilometres of fences to enclose desert areas covering 4,600 hectares. trees, fruit trees and grass have been planted. thanks to their tenacious efforts over a decade, the commune has created more than 100 hectares of shelter belts, 60 hectares of grazing ground and 2,600 hectares of grassland. the more than 1,700 fruit trees planted are bearing fruit.

great achievements have been scored in scientific research for desert control. ten desert control centres have been set up in china's desert areas. the researchers carry out desert control work with the commune members. in addition, 12 desert control teams have been formed to investigate and study the desert areas of the country, in order to be in a better position to organize mass desert control work.

the research workers have also done work with the commune members to control the desert along railway lines. the paotou-lanchow railway was often covered by shifting sand on the southeastern fringe of the tengri desert and this affected traffic. the research workers of the academy of sciences

of china, along with the local poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres began desert control work in 1956. they planted trees, crops and vegetables along the railway to ensure smooth traffic. research workers of the institute of glaciology and cryopedology of the academy of sciences of china have succeeded in planting trees along the section of the lanchow-urumchi railway in the desert area. they have so far built 73 hectares of shelter belts along the railway. the research workers are carrying out scientific experiment in the gobi area on protecting railway lines from severe sandstorms.

FISHING COMMUNE

Northeast China Fishery Commune Outstanding in Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 27, 1971)

the changtzu fishery commune off the coast of lushun-talien in northeast china is known as "tachai on the sea". it is outstanding in learning from the tachai production brigade where the poor and lower-middle peasants farm for the revolution and by hard work have turned their poverty-stricken mountainous area into a thriving socialist village and become national pace setter in agriculture.

these fishermen on the northern part of the yellow sea lived in misery before liberation because of exploitation by imperialism and the reactionary ruling class. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the fishermen have followed the example of tachai. they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, work hard and are building their islands into new socialist fishing villages.

the commune now has a boat repair workshop and some other plants and 163 motorized boats. fishing is co-ordinated by radio. besides, all the hillsides on the four islands of the commune have been turned into terraced fields. last year marine output was 2.8 times that in 1963. the output for the first half of this year was 51 per cent more than the same 1970 period. the collective economy has grown steadily. public funds now come to over ten million yuan. the livelihood of the people has improved significantly. new houses are to be found everywhere on the islands.

the fishermen organized their commune in 1958, inspired by chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". this gave them more manpower and funds. they were determined to motorize more of their boats. they began to diversify their economy by fully tapping local natural resources. when they discovered carborundum in the sand on the beach, they organized housewives to extract it by washing. the 500 tons of carborundum they collected

brought a big income for the commune. the commune also breed kelp. all this enabled the commune to buy two motorized boats the second year after it was set up.

as the motorized boats increased, the problem of repairs became acute. it was expensive and time-consuming to send the boats elsewhere to be repaired. reminding themselves of chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance, the fishermen decided to set up their own boat repair workshop. an old fisherman guided a number of commune members in learning how to make repairs and they gradually developed a boat repair workshop that can now also make hull. then they established a fish net weaving workshop. all this saved large sums for the commune and helped lower the cost of fish per ton by 26 per cent, compared with the period before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

while improving fishing facilities, the commune also undertakes farming and side-line production in line with chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". they terraced the mountain slopes, set up grain processing plants and small factories making iodine and other items. they had a good harvest of 3.8 tons per hectare last year.

the commune party committee guided the fishermen in firmly grasping the fundamental question of ideological revolutionization in the course of developing the collective economy and mechanizing fishing. they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and take the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai as their example, learning their revolutionary spirit of cherishing the state and the collective and working hard and self-reliantly. they practise economy and diligence in doing everything. they make the best use of the motorized fishing boats, starting the motor only when there is no wind. in this way, they saved more than 150 tons of diesel oil last year alone. in recent years, the fishermen have begun to apply chairman mao's philosophic thinking to their work. they approached the slack and brisk fishing seasons with the concept "one divides into two" and realized that the slack season in the north may be brisk in the south. so they sailed far to the south to search for new fishing grounds, thus solving the contradiction between slack and brisk seasons. led by the commune party committee, the commune has launched a drive to increase production. they broke with conventions and made improvements on fishing gear and methods. this has resulted in bigger catches.

the fishermen also learn from and help fishermen of seven counties and municipalities in two provinces with the spirit of fishing for the revolution. by exchanging experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and teaching each other how to fish better, they have strengthened their revolutionary unity and all the units have raised the size of their catches.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Presents Modern Revolutionary Ballet "The White-haired Girl" in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 26, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe presented the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" at the opera and ballet theatre here yesterday. prior to the ballet, the piano concerto "the yellow river" was played. the concerto and the ballet were warmly welcomed by the audience.

present at the performance were mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers; manush myftiu, ramiz alia and rita marko, members of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee; abdyl kellezi, koco theodhosi and pilo peristeri, alternate members of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee; shefqet peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; fadil pacrami, president of the people's assembly; nexhmije hoxha, vito kapo, fiqrete shehu, nesti nase and thoma deliana, members of the a.p.l. central committee.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

after the performance, comrades mehmet shehu, ramiz alia and thoma deliana, accompanied by ambassador liu chen-hua and chou chiu-yeh, head, and liu ching-tang, deputy head, of the troupe, went upstage to shake hands cordially with the chinese artists and congratulated them warmly on their success in the performance. at this moment, all those present shouted repeatedly "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" then the brilliant images of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao tsetung appeared on the backdrop while "we are real friends", a song in praise of the great friendship between china and albania, was sung in unison by all present.

Albanian Leading Members Meet Chinese Artists

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 26, 1971)

nexhmije hoxha, fiqrete shehu and vito kapo, members of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and thoma deliana, minister of education and culture, today had a cordial meeting and luncheon with the artists of the visiting china dance druma troupe at the place where they are staying.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and ting shan, military attache of the chinese embassy, were also present.

the meeting and luncheon were permeated with the warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms. at the luncheon comrade nexhmije hoxha and chou chiu-yeh, head of the chinese troupe, made warm speeches which were frequently interrupted by applause and the cheers "enyer--mao tsetung" and "friendship is guarantee".

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Friendly Personage William Morrow Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1971)

australian friendly personage william morrow and his daughter mrs. m. buton arrived in peking by air yesterday on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

welcoming them at the airport were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned yang chi, wang chuan-pin, lin chen and shen yi.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Friendly Visit to France

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1971)

a chinese government delegation with minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo as its leader and chinese ambassador to france huang chen (already in france) as its deputy leader, left here by air today for a friendly visit to france at the invitation of the french government.

members of the delegation are: fu hao, director of the general office of the chinese foreign ministry, chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the ministry, and hsi yeh-sheng, a departmental deputy director of the ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of the departments concerned of the ministries of foceign affairs and foreign trade including chang wen-chin, hu shu-tu, chang jui-yun, tu yung-hsi and peng chin-po.

also present at the airport were charles malo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the french embassy in peking, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

charles malo and his wife gave a banquet for the delegation on september 24.

CHINA AND IRAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Iranian TV Delegation and Editor-in-Chief of "Ettela'at"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1971)

premier chou en-lai met in the small hours of today the iranian state t.v. delegation headed by mr. behrouz kia, and editor-in-chief of iran's "ettela'at" mr. mansour taraji. premier chou had a friendly conversation with them and answered their questions.

members of the t.v. delegation present were mahmoud issari, ali ansari and ahmad assadian.

present were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, peng hua, chi chao-chu, chi tsung-hua, ma yu-chen, yen hui and shen jo-yun.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friend Kinkazu Saionji and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1971)

japanese friend kinkazu saionji arrived here by air today together with his wife yukie saionji, his eldest son kazuteiu saionji, and chief of the saionji office in tokyo shiro minamimura. they have come for a friendly visit to china as guests of the china-japan friendship association.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the host and other organizations including wang kuo-chuan, chang hsiang-shan, chao cheng-hung, hsiao hsiang-chien, wang hsiao-yun, tien yu and yang chi.

also present were djawoto, secretary general, and ichinei sugiyama, dharmasena manuweera and said salim abdulla, members of the secretariat, of the afro-asian journalists' association; and frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim, and hamid wafi, representative, of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau.

also present were masao shimizu, head of the visiting japanese matsuyama ballet group, and other japanese friends in peking.

Japanese Kansai Economic Circles Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1971)

the japanese kansai economic circles delegation with isamu saheki as its head left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, hsu ming, hsing jen-hsien, wu shu-tung, chen shu-tzu, lin po and chou chi, as well as leading members of various chinese national corporations for foreign trade tien li-chun, chen cheng-chung, chang chi-chuan, li ke-fu and chao mao-chun.

japanese friends in peking nobuhisa izawa, mungkazu sakai and yoshizo yasuda were also present.

CHINA AND JORDAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Jordanian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening gave a banquet in honour of jordanian friends suliman nabelsy, former prime minister, shafiq arshidat, secretary general of the arab lawyers' federation, and mrwan el hmood.

attending the banquet were abou jihad, leader of the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), and hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and suliman nabelsy proposed toasts at the banquet.

in his toast, wang kuo-chuan expressed warm welcome to the jordanian friends. he said: the chinese and jordanian peoples always care for, sympathize with and support each other in the struggle against imperialism. we are glad to note that the jordanian people and the palestinian people have fought shoulder to shoulder over a long time in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its tool of aggression, israeli zionism. they have dealt repeated blows at u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and thus won high prestige among the people of the world.

he said: with the support and coordination of the fraternal jordanian and other arab peoples and with the sympathy and solidarity of the people all over the world, the palestinian people and guerrillas are fighting valiantly against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. we are convinced that whatever difficulties they may encounter on their road of revolution,

the heroic sons and daughters of the palestinian people, who have taken up arms in struggle, will not be cowed by the enemy's counter-revolutionary violence nor deceived by the enemy's political machinations. they will certainly overcome temporary difficulties, carry forward their anti-imperialist armed struggle and win victory in the struggle for natinal liberation so long as they hold their arms firmly, strengthen their unity and rely on the masses.

in his toast, sulaiman nabelsy said: we have come to visit china in order to express the friendly sentiments of the arab people in jordan and all other arab peoples for the people of your great country. the arab people in jordan are a people engaged in a valiant fight, a people who have never ceased supporting the other arab peoples and the progressive people of the world in their struggles.

he accused imperialism and zionism of their crimes against the palestinian and other arab peoples. he said: the palestinian people have been waging armed struggle. the correct way to a settlement is armed struggle, and not so-called international meeting.

he declared: no imperialist scheme or trick can split the unity of the arab peoples and the palestinian people. we are brothers and sisters fighting in the same trench. we will remain united until victory is won.

present at the banquet were members of the n.p.c. standing committee chi fang and hsieh fu-min, and leading members of departments concerned ho ying, ho kung-kai and wu hsiao-ta.

prior to the banquet, kuo mo-jo, wang kuo-chuan and others met the jordanian friends.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces Suppression of Palestinian Guerrillas by US Imperialism, Jordanian Reactionaries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a broadcast on september 25 strongly condemned u.s. imperialism and the jordanian reactionaries for renewing their massive armed suppression of the palestinian guerrillas last july, and expressed firm support for the palestinian people's just struggle.

the radio said that the suppression of the palestinian guerrillas was entirely planned by u.s. imperialism which provided the money and guns for the jordanian reactionaries to wipe out the palestinian guerrillas.

"before the september incident last year", the radio said, "u.s. imperialism stealthily provided large quantities of military equipment to the jordanian authorities. however, after this incident, it openly transported a continuous supply of aircraft, tanks, guns and ammunition to the jordanian authorities."

the radio said: the massive arming of the jordanian reactionaries by u.s. imperialism enabled them to quickly re-arm their troops and greatly expand their military strength in preparation for launching bigger attacks.

the radio pointed out that the palestinian guerrillas are not cowed by the bloody suppression at the hands of u.s. imperialism and the jordanian reactionaries. they have launched a heroic and staunch resistance against the intruding jordanian reactionary troops. suffering some losses, the palestinian guerrillas have nevertheless been tempered and become firmer in the struggle.

the radio said, "fighting valiantly with the support of the palestinian people and the people of arab countries in the past few years, the palestinian guerrillas have dealt heavy blows to u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism, and have become a shock force of the arab national liberation movement and a big obstacle to the u.s.-soviet overlords' contention in the middle east and their attempt to divide the area."

the radio said, "the attempt of the united states and the jordanian reactionaries to stamp out the palestinian revolution will never succeed. overcoming one obstacle after another, the palestinian guerrillas and people will march forward in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors and the jordanian reactionaries."

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

President of New Zealand-China Society Roy Evans and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1971)

roy evans, president of the new zealand-china society, and his wife arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsi tao-chung, chi pao-shu, hu hung-fan and chang chen.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Journalists Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1971)

the korean journalists' delegation led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, returned here by special plane this afternoon after a visit to nanking.

the delegation arrived in nanking on september 24. the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china and the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the delegation. wu ta-sheng, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, met delegation leader kim song gol and all the comrades on the delegation and attended the banquet. attending the banquet were also chiang ko, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; wang chan, deputy director of the political department of the chinese people's liberation army nanking units; and liu chi-chang, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

speaking at the banquet, comrade wu ta-sheng and comrade kim song gol expressed the hope that the blood-sealed militant friendship between the people of china and korea would last forever. they wished a long, long life to the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. after the banquet, the hosts and guests attended a performance of chinese and korean theatrical items by a nanking children's mao tsetung thought propaganda team.

during their stay in nanking, the members of the delegation visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking and had cordial meetings with combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers, families of fallen c.p.v. heroes, revolutionary cadres and workers of the sunan coal-field, militiamen of the nungchi militia regiment of the chiaonsieh commune in haian county, and medical workers of kiangsu province.

upon its arrival and departure from nanking, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by chiang ko, wang chan, liu chi-chang and leading members of the provincial and municipal departments concerned and press circles; combat heroes and disabled soldiers of the former c.p.v. hu hsiu-tao, huang chia-fu, yang tai-chung and hsiao teh-lung; yang yin-chu, relative of the late yang ken-szu, combat hero, special class, of the former c.p.v.; as well as several hundred revolutionary people.

the korean comrades-in-arms were accompanied on their visit to nanking by chang tzu-liang, a leading member of the central broadcasting administration, and hu chi-kun of the "liberation army daily".

upon its arrival in peking today, the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading comrades from the journalist circles in the chinese capital and other organizations concerned chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, teng kang, lu ying, chang shih-cheng and lin chen.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present.

Ambassador Li Yun-chuan Gives Banquet on Visit of Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 26, 1971)

a banquet in honour of the chinese workers' delegation's visit to korea was given by li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, at the embassay here yesterday evening. the delegation is headed by chang shih-chung with chin tsu-min as the deputy leader.

present at the banquet were so chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party (k.w.p.) and vice-president of the presidium of supreme people's assembly; chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet; chon chang chol, chairman of the central committee of the korean general federation of trade unions; kim gil hyon, deputy director of a department of the k.w.p. central committee; kim myong son, kang tae ho, ho tae un, vice-chairmen of the k.g.f.t.u. central committee; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; li byong chan, chairman of the k.g.f.t.u. pyongyang municipal committee; and others.

speaking at the banquet, chang shih-chung said that during its stay here, the delegation was warmly welcomed and cordially received by the fraternal korean working class and people wherever it went. for this he expressed heartfelt thanks.

the chinese workers' delegation, he went on, has received great encouragement and learnt many precious experiences during its visit of more than twenty days. it has witnessed how the heroic korean working class and people, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, have made great achievements in socialist economic construction and national defence buildup by carrying out the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and displaying the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. the chinese working class and people regard the great achievements of the korean working class and people as their own and rejoice over them.

he stressed: "armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese working class and people will always be the reliable comrades-in-arms of the korean working class and people. in the struggle against the common enemy hereafter, they will continue to unite with, fight together with and win victory together with the korean working class and people."

speaking next, kang tae ho said that during its stay in korea, the chinese workers' delegation has highly appraised the achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction of the korean working class and people under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung. it has also expressed active support for and solidarity with the struggle of the korean people to drive u.s. imperialism out of south korea and to reunify their fatherland. all this is a great encouragement to the korean working class and people.

he said: "under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, the chinese working class and people have made great achievements in socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution." "we rejoice at all achievements of the fraternal chinese people as at our own and sincerely wish them still greater successes."

he continued, "following the teachings of the great leader comrade kim il sung that the korean people will forever carry together with the fraternal chinese people the struggle against the common enemy through to the end, the korean working class will make every effort to strengthen their militant friendship and unity with the chinese working class."

the speeches of chang shih-chung and kang tae ho were warmly applauded.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of militant solidarity between the working class of china and korea. guests and hosts repeatedly toasted to the blood-cemented everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the chinese and korean working class and people. they also drank to the good health and long life of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

Chinese, Korean Volleyball and Basketball Teams Hold Friendly Exhibition Matches

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 27, 1971)

the second friendly exhibition matches were held between the chinese and korean women's volleyball teams and between men's basketball teams of the two countries at the palace of young pioneers here yesterday afternoon.

among those present on the occasion were: pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and second vice-premier of the cabinet; army general o jin u, member of the political committee, and secretary, of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army; so chol, member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet; pak yong sun, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim gil hyon, deputy director of a department of the party central committee; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee; kim song gap, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; and li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

the excellent skill of the chinese and korean players were warmly applauded by the spectators.

after the matches, the korean party and government leaders shook hands with the chinese and korean ball players and posed for a photo with them.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Kuo Mo-jo and Fete DRVN National Assembly Delegation Led by Comrades Hoang Van Hoan and Chu Van Tan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1971)

chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and gave a banquet for the delegation of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam here this evening. the leader of the delegation is hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, and the deputy leader is general chu van tan, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly.

attending the meeting and banquet were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and viet nam. comrade chang chun-chiao and comrade hoang van hoan proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the great friendship and militant unity forged by the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and viet nam in their long revolutionary struggles. they said that in their struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism, the people of the two countries would always unite, fight side by side and win victory together.

present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; hsieh fu-min, chi fang, hu yu-chih and hua lo-keng, standing committee members of the national people's congress; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; lu wei-chao, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry; and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Visits "March 8th" Textile Mill in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 26, 1971)

accompanied by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and vice-premier of the government and others, the chinese government economic delegation headed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, visited the "march eighth" textile mill in hanoi yesterday afternoon and was warmly welcomed by the staff and workers of the mill.

that day saw a festive scene in the "march eighth" textile mill. the national flags of viet nam and china were fluttering in the wind. hanging on the walls at the entrance of the mill were streamers inscribed with slogans in both vietnamese and chinese "warm welcome to the chinese government economic delegation headed by vice-premier li hsien-nien on a friendly visit to viet nam exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples exclamation"

the chinese government economic delegation visited the workshops of the mill. afterwards, the staff and workers of the mill held a grand welcome meeting in honour of the chinese delegation. on behalf of the entire staff and workers of the mill, comrade le thi nha, director of the mill, made an enthusiastic speech at the meeting, extending the warmest welcome to the delegation. she said that the chinese government economic delegation has brought to the vietnamese people the profound feelings of militant solidarity of the fraternal chinese working class and the 700 million chinese people. she asked the delegation to convey to the esteemed chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people the heartfelt thanks of the entire staff and workers of the mill for their great and very precious support and assistance to the vietnamese people. she sincerely wished the chinese people greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

she gave an account of the great achievements made by the mill in the past 6 years in production and combat. she said that following the behests of president ho, the entire staff and workers of the mill together with the entire people of the country, are materializing the resolution of the 19th plenum of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party. they are resolved to persist in and vigorously step up the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory and at the same time constantly promote production, increase preparedness against war and make contributions to socialist construction with deeds.

fang yi, member of the chinese government economic delegation, spoke on behalf of the delegation. he expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome accorded to the delegation by the staff and workers of the mill, and conveyed the sincere regards and lofty respect from the chinese working class and people to the vietnamese working class and people.

he warmly congratulated the staff and workers of the "march eighth" textile mill on their overfulfilment of the state plan every year, combating apart from working, fearing no sacrifice and surmounting every difficulty, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party. he said: "the great

achievements scored by the 'march eighth' textile mill embodied the revolutionary heroism of the vietnamese working class for which we express our great admiration".

he warmly praised the spectacular victories won by the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said that the chinese people will follow forever the teachings of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, do our utmost to support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

comrade fang yi and comrade le thi nha exchanged gifts on behalf of the chinese government economic delegation and the entire staff and workers of the "march eighth" textile mill respectively.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Attends Evening Party

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 26, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation headed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, yesterday evening attended a grand evening party held at the ba dinh hall in honour of the delegation.

present on the occasion were nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and vice-premier; tran duy hung, chairman of the administrative committee of hanoi; and ministers of the d.r.v.n. government.

le khoan hong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was also present at invitation.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in the d.r.v.n. and representatives of chinese engineers and technicians working in viet nam were also present on invitation.

a superb performance was given by vietnamese artists at the evening party with items highly praising the vietnamese people's great leader president ho and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, warmly hailing the great unbreakable friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples and vividly demonstrating the iron-like determination of the vietnamese people to carry on their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. their performance was warmly received by all present.

after the performance, comrade li hsien-nien and members of the chinese government economic delegation accompanied by nguyen duy trinh, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese leading comrades presented a basket of flowers to the vietnamese artists and warmly shook hands with them to congratulate them on their successful performance.

Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong Receive Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 26, 1971)

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the government, received all members of the chinese government economic delegation headed by comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, at the presidential house here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were comrade vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee, vice-premier and minister of national defence; comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier; comrade hoang anh, member of the secretariat of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier; comrade do muoi, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier; comrade tran huu duc, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and minister of the premier's office; comrade hoang quoc viet, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee, member of the presidium of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; comrade ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade; comrade tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; comrade hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and comrade le khac, vice-chairman of the viet nam state planning commission.

comrades le duan and pham van dong had a very cordial and friendly talk with comrade li hsien-nien and all other comrades of the chinese government economic delegation.

after the reception, comrades le duan and pham van dong gave a dinner in honour of the chinese government economic delegation.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Visits Haiphong

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 27, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation headed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, accompanied by comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, paid a visit to the heroic city of haiphong yesterday. the delegation was warmly welcomed by tran kien, secretary of the haiphong city committee of the viet nam workers' party; le duc thinh, chairman of the haiphong administrative committee; other party and administrative leading comrades and the people of the city.

a luncheon was given by the haiphong administrative committee in honour of the chinese government economic delegation.

comrade tran kien and comrade li hsien-nien spoke on the occasion.

speaking first, comrade tran kien, on behalf of the haiphong city committee of the viet nam workers' party, the haiphong administrative committee and the working class and people of the city, expressed warm welcome to the chinese government economic delegation. he said that the visit of the delegation to haiphong is a powerful encouragement to the army and people of the city in their efforts to seize new and greater victories in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction.

comrade tran kien said that in the protracted revolutionary struggle in the past and in the present struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as well as in the cause of socialist construction, the vietnamese people have always received powerful support and tremendous, precious assistance from the communist party, the government and the people of china. the haiphong people in particular deeply feel the solidarity and friendship between the vietnamese and chinese peoples. "i avail myself of this opportunity to express the profound gratitude of the haiphong working class and people to the respected and beloved chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people," he said.

comrade tran kien said that the haiphong people are determined to carry out, together with the compatriots throughout the country, the sacred testament of the respected and beloved president ho chi minh and persist in and vigorously promote the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

in his speech, comrade li hsien-nien extended, in the name of the chinese government economic delegation, the cordial regards of the chinese people and working class to the leading comrades, the working class and the people of haiphong city. he congratulated the haiphong people on the splendid achievements they have scored under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party in their great war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, in socialist construction and in the recent struggle against floods. he wished them new and greater victories in fighting and in production which they are carrying on simultaneously.

comrade li hsien-nien said that the great victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are tremendous support and encouragement for the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the chinese people are grateful to the vietnamese people and will learn from them. the chinese people will always remain with the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples and fully support their struggle till complete victory.

the luncheon proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. gifts were exchanged between the hosts and guests.

in haiphong, the chinese government economic delegation visited the port, the bach dang shipyard and the blocks which had been wantonly bombed by u.s. pirate planes. the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed by the people wherever it went. waving chinese and vietnamese national flags, the people shouted: "long live the militant solidarity between viet nam and china

exclamation", "long live the chinese communist party exclamation", "long live the viet nam workers' party exclamation", "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "we'll remember president ho's kindness from generation to generation exclamation" all this vividly demonstrated the profound feelings of the haiphong people for the chinese people.

workers of the bach dang shipyard held a rally specially to warmly welcome the chinese government economic delegation.

the delegation returned to hanoi in the afternoon the same day after concluding its visit to haiphong.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Gives Farewell Banquet in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 27, 1971)

li hsien-nien, head of the chinese government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a grand farewell banquet at the chinese embassy here this evening.

present on the occasion were: pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party (v.n.w.p.) central committee and premier of the government; vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee, vice-premier and minister of national defence; le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier; hoang anh, secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier; do muoi, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier; tran huu duc, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and minister of the premier's office; hoang quoc viet, member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; nguyen van huyen, minister of education and vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; phan trong tue, minister of communications and transport; dinh duc thien, minister of engineering and metallurgy; phan anh, minister of foreign trade; hoang quoc thinh, minister of home trade; ngo minh loan, minister of food and foodstuffs; kha van can, minister of light industry; ta hoang co, director general of the viet nam national bank; ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; hoang van diem, deputy head of the premier's office; le khac, vice-chairman of the viet nam state planning commission; vu xuan chiem, deputy head of the general logistics department of the viet nam people's army; tran duy hung, chairman of the hanoi administrative committee; and other leading comrades of the departments concerned.

le khoan nong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

present at the banquet were members of the delegation fang yi, yen chung-chuan, li chiang, wang yu-ping, lu kuei, and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here.

comrade li hsien-nien and comrade le thanh nghi made enthusiastic speeches (full texts will be released separately) at the banquet. their speeches were punctuated by stormy applauses.

at the banquet, comrades-in-arms of china and viet nam had cordial conversations and repeatedly proposed toasts to the great victories of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they also toasted to the steady consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam.

1972 Agreement on China's Economic, Military and Material Assistance to Vietnam Signed in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 27, 1971)

the 1972 agreement on china's economic, military and material assistance to viet nam was signed at the presidential house here today by the economic delegations of the d.r.v.n. and chinese governments.

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government, attended the signing ceremony.

le thanh nghi, head of the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier, and li hsien-nien, head of the chinese government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were also: members of the d.r.v.n. government economic delegation tran huu duc, ding duc thien, ly ban, hoang van tien, tran sam, le khac and vu xuan thiem; and members of the chinese government economic delegation fang yi, yen chung-chuan, li chiang, wang yu-ping and lu kuei.

also present on the occasion were: pham trong tue, d.r.v.n. minister of communications and transport; pham ann, minister of foreign trade; hoang quoc thinh, minister of home trade; ngo minh loan, minister of food and foodstuffs; hoa van cat, minister of light industry; ta hoang co, director general of the viet nam national bank; and hoang van chien, deputy head of the premier's office, and others.

le khoan dong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was also present

after the signing ceremony, both sides enthusiastically proposed toasts to the new development of the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and china.

Members of Chinese Government Economic Delegation Call on DRVN Defense Ministry

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 27, 1971)

members of the chinese government economic delegation yen chung-chuan, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army and lu kuei, deputy head of the armament department of the people's liberation army general logistics, this morning called on the ministry of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam and were cordially received by vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier and minister of national defence.

present at the reception were tran sam, vice-minister of national defence, phung the tai, deputy chief of general staff of the viet nam people's army, and vu xuan chiem, deputy-head of the general logistical department of the v.n.p.a., and others.

Chang hsiu-shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in viet nam, also went on the visit in company.

the visit proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the armies of viet nam and china.

CHINA AND NORWAY

New Norwegian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1971)

per galby ravne, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of norway to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials here today to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china;

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, and tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

sverre bergh jonansen, second secretary of the norwegian embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) Back in Peking After Visiting Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1971)

the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by abou jihad arrived in peking this afternoon after a friendly visit to tientsin in the company of ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the delegation arrived in tientsin from peking yesterday. wang yuan-ho, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the palestinian comrades-in-arms. the guests were also entertained with a revolutionary acrobatic show.

the palestinian comrades-in-arms visited the tientsin woollen mill and the tientsin new harbour. the revolutionary people there gave a warm welcome to the palestinian comrades-in-arms coming from the middle-east front of anti-imperialist struggle, showed admiration for the palestinian people's revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle, and were determined to support the palestinian and other arab peoples' just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism by concrete actions in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

upon their arrival and departure from tientsin, the palestinian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome and send-off by mao ping, standing committee member of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departmemts concerned.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Sweden for Norway for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 27, 1971)

after concluding its friendly visit to sweden, the chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air this morning for norway for a friendly visit at the invitation of the norwegian government.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were eric pettersson, assistant under-secretary of state for the ministry of industry of sweden, and other swedish government officials.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

yesterday evening, ambassador wang tung gave a reception for the visit of the delegation. among the more than 150 people present at the reception upon invitation were eric pettersson, assistant under-secretary of state for the ministry of industry; arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china; and other swedish government officials as well as personages from industrial and commercial circles of sweden.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to sweden were also present upon invitation.

CHINA AND US

American Doctors Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1971)

american doctors paul dudley white and edmunds grey dimond and their wives left here for home by air today via kwangchow, after concluding their friendly visit to china.

during their stay in china, the american friends visited hospitals, a medical college, a medical scientific research institute, a factory, a people's commune and scenic spots and places of historical interest in kwangchow and peking. they exchanged experience in academic study with chinese medical circles.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles including ma ching-feng, hsing jen-hsien, hsu shou-jen, hu hung-fan, wu chien-ping, lin chiao-chih, chu hsien-yi and wu ying-kai.

dr. hans muller and his wife were present.

American Friendly Personage Professor John S. Service and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1971)

american friendly personage professor john s. service and his wife arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

China's 496th Warning Against US Imperialist Military Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1971)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of yunghsing island and tung island of the nsisha islands in kwangtung province between 12:08 hours and 12:34 hours on september 26.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to the military provocation by the u.s. military plane, to issue the 496th serious warning.

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* NATIONAL *
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NEW CADRES

A Hsien Committee in Honan Province Boldly Uses and Actively Trains New Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1971)

(NCNA Chengchow, September 22) Chairman Mao teaches, "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. Therefore, it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way." In accordance with this teaching, the CCP committee of Hsinyeh hsien, Honan Province, boldly uses and actively trains new cadres who are selected and promoted to the leading posts at various levels, enabling them to raise their consciousness of the line struggle and increase their working abilities ceaselessly.

In Hsinyeh hsien there are 10 communes of 224 brigades in all. The secretaries of the Party committees of six communes and the secretaries of the Party branches of 100 brigades are young cadres who were newly selected and promoted to these posts. Young cadres are also posted as No. 1 men in many of the hsien-operated factories. To enable the new cadres to grow up quickly, the hsien committee pays very close attention to boldly using the new cadres and putting them in the storm, so as to train them in the acute and complex struggle.

Hsinyeh Hsien Machine Works was known throughout the hsien as a unit with "long-existing, big and difficult" problems. The hsien revolutionary committee sent a new cadre Jen Chi-ch'iu to take the post of chairman of the revolutionary committee of this works. With the help of the old cadres, he firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved," went deep to investigate the current situation and the history of this works, applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in rousing and arming the masses, examined the conditions of the class struggle and touched off an upsurge of uncovering and criticizing the class enemies, thereby dragging out the class enemies who carried out sabotage activities and changing the backwardness of this works.

In the winter of last year when Hsinyeh hsien committee was established, Jen Chi-ch'iu was selected and admitted into the leading group of the hsien committee. To give him further training, the hsien committee transferred him to the post of secretary of the Party committee of Hungch'u commune where conditions were comparatively complex. At first, he feared hardships and was afraid that he was unable to carry this heavy load. The leading comrade of the hsien committee gave him warm-hearted encouragement, making him accept this task courageously. Proceeding from the actual conditions in this commune, he adopted the method of using one particular key to open one particular lock and got together with other members of the commune Party committee to tightly grasp the ideological and organizational building of the Party branches of the commune and various brigades and to carry out education in ideology and political line in a deep-going manner, thereby quickening the ideological revolutionization of the leading groups of the commune and various brigades and carrying forward the excellent situation of the whole commune.

To train the new cadres, Hsinyeh hsien committee often organized the old cadres and the new cadres of its leading group to make investigation and study and to sum up experience together and, in the course of doing so, to study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, so as to raise the new cadres' level of mastery of theory and increase their working abilities.

An old cadre of the hsien revolutionary committee led a young cadre Wu Chu-ts'ai to stay and work in Hungch'i commune. Many commune members approached them and asked questions. This old cadre did not express his opinion immediately but ate, lived and labored together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and made deep-going and careful investigation and study. In solving a major problem, he always put forward a plan on the basis of the investigation and study he had made, and let other comrades who worked with him express their opinion fully. Wu Chu-ts'ai learned from this old cadre his attitude of making investigation and study, his method of handling a problem and his democratic style of work, thereby raising his level of leadership. Not long after that, he was posted secretary of the Party committee of Hungch'i commune.

Last year, when Wu Chu-ts'ai stayed and worked in Tungfeng brigade of this commune, he once confined himself to production and neglected ideological work. Upon discovering this problem, the hsien committee sent a deputy secretary to this brigade to give him timely help in summing up experience, thereby teaching him an impressive lesson. After that, he paid attention to using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man and tightly grasped the ideological building of the brigade's Party branch, thereby promoting the brisk development of revolution and production in this brigade.

Good personalities and good deeds have emerged from the brigade in large numbers. Recently, this brigade was rated an advanced unit in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works in Honan Province.

Hsinyeh hsien committee constantly studies the state of growth of the new cadres, analyses their living ideas and helps them develop their strong points and overcome their defects. It is of this opinion: The new cadres' strong points in common is that they dare to think and to act and are full of vigor and vitality. These strong points of theirs must be protected seriously and carried forward actively. But a common tendency among the new cadres is that they act mostly as the motive force of revolution and seldom as a target of revolution, and they often tend to be cocky when they have achieved a success. If this point is neglected, the new cadres cannot grow up soundly.

For this reason, it pays particular attention to making the new cadres "get rid of the stale and take in the fresh" ideologically. The old cadres of Hsinyeh hsien said: "We should take the initiative to shoulder the responsibility for the mistakes which the young cadres committed due to inexperience, and lead them to go forward. But we must impose stern demands on them where ideological problems and the problems of world outlook are concerned."

In the spring of this year, Jen Tsu-hsing who was newly promoted to the post of a deputy secretary of the hsien committee made a report to the higher level. This report did not carry the "two-point theory," but talked much about achievements and gave a very abstract account of shortcomings. Tao Chih-chung, secretary of the hsien committee, called on him, had chats with him and earnestly criticized him. Jen Tsu-hsing took the old comrade's stern demand on him as love and protection for him. He studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "They must remain modest and prudent, refrain from arrogance and rashness, be rich in the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct the shortcomings and mistakes in their work," and made a self-examination at a meeting of the standing committee of the hsien committee. He also fought against his self-interests and repudiated revisionism in a hsien-wide meeting of brigade cadres. This educated the new cadres at the levels of the commune and the brigade and set for them an example of seriously making self-criticism.

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WOMEN CADRES

Fokang Hsien, Kwangtung Province, Strengthens Leadership Over Women's Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1971)

(NCNA Canton, September 22) The revolutionary committee of Fokang hsien, Kwangtung Province, strengthens its leadership over women's work, actively trains and boldly uses the women cadres, enabling them to receive training and grow up during the three great revolutionary struggles. There are now 1,042 women cadres in the whole hsien who have been selected and admitted into the leading groups at various levels of the hsien, commune, brigade and production team, so that there are women cadres in the hsien headquarters and in every commune or brigade.

When the hsien revolutionary committee was established, because of the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had not been totally eliminated, the leaders at various levels did not pay sufficient attention to training women cadres and some comrades wrongly thought that they would work equally well without the women cadres. In view of this state of affairs, the hsien revolutionary committee organized the members of the leading groups at various levels to seriously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "China's women are a vast reserve of labor power. This reserve should be tapped in the struggle to build a great socialist country," and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and squarely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, thereby making them see that: Women form "half of the sky." Revolution will not win without women participating in it. Training of women cadres is geared to the needs of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and is needed for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the revolutionary committees at various levels put the training of women cadres on their agenda and seriously worked in this concern. They chiefly adopted this method in training women cadres:

First, study classes for women cadres are held with reference to the current situation and tasks in various periods of time, and Mao Tse-tung's thought is applied in teaching the women cadres to raise their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines continuously and also their consciousness in continuing the revolution. Since last winter, the hsien revolutionary committee has held the study class for women cadres at the commune level for two terms and for women cadres at both the commune and brigade levels for three terms. Many communes also have held study classes for the women cadres and scored excellent results in this regard.

In view of the fact that the women cadres lack sufficient confidence in doing their work well, Minan commune has since the turn of this year held three terms of the study class for women cadres and organized them to study

seriously Chairman Mao's writings on the building of political power and to study and apply the "three constantly read articles" in a living way, and old poor peasants have been invited to carry out education in ideology and political line by recalling the past bitterness and thinking of the present happiness, thereby enabling the women cadres to strengthen their idea of political power and stabilize their confidence in doing their work well.

Second, in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution," the women cadres are put into the storm of the three great revolutionary struggles to be tempered, so that they may acquire more skills in the course of struggle.

In Shuit'ou commune, not long after a woman cadre was assigned the post of a deputy chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee, the commune leadership sent her to conduct struggle-criticism-transformation in the countryside and to stay and work in Wangt'ien brigade where the class struggle was complex, so that she might brave the storm and face the world and receive further tempering.

Third, the advanced elements among the women are promoted to the leading posts and they may raise their level in the course of being employed. A woman teacher of a privately-run primary school in Lungan commune makes strenuous efforts to study Chairman Mao's works and perseveringly uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the younger generation. She has been rated many times an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Through the recommendation by the poor and lower-middle peasants, she has been promoted to the post of vice chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee. She is given free rein in work and assigned heavy loads to carry. After real tempering, she makes very quick progress.

Fourth, the women cadres are given concrete guidance through verbal instructions and personal demonstrations. In summer last year, a leading cadre of the hsien revolutionary committee got together with a newly-promoted woman cadre to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party," and helped her to acquire correct understanding of the Party's policy of grain requisition. As a result, the commune where this woman cadre worked accomplished its tasks of grain requisition in triumph.

Fifth, typical cases are set up so that the women cadres may have examples to follow. In the past year and more, the hsien leadership has commended the advanced deeds of more than 30 basic-level women cadres who have emerged during struggles, giving a great impetus to the ideological revolutionization of the women cadres.

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PLA CADRES IN CIVILIAN POSTS

At Posts Where They Wield Power for the Proletariat

- Advanced deeds of PLA commanders and fighters who take part in local "three-in-one" combinations, remain modest and prudent and maintain close ties with the masses

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 24, 1971)

A large number of PLA commanders and fighters who joined the leading groups of local organizations at various levels during the great proletarian cultural revolution and who firmly bear in mind the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should remain modest and prudent, refrain from arrogance and rashness and serve the Chinese people heart and soul," are carrying forward our Army's glorious traditions of plain living and hard struggle and uniting closely with the broad revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres. They have made new contributions toward the people's cause while standing at their fighting posts where they wield power for the proletariat.

Maintaining Close Ties with the Masses Like the Old 8th Route Army

In Ch'iho hsien, Shantung Province, which stands on the bank of the Yellow River, there is a vast stretch of low-lying alkaline land. In the past, people described this place thus: "The land is covered with whitish alkali in spring, but becomes an expanse of water in summer. Crops may be planted, but the land does not guarantee a good harvest; one mow of land yields only half a tan of grain." Now, 10,000 mow of this alkaline and easily flooded low-lying land is reclaimed and newly planted with paddy, which has sturdy stalks and big ears. A good harvest is in sight. Whenever they talk about this change, the local commune members unanimously praise the good leadership of Hsu Pao-hsi, a leading member of the leading group of this hsien and a representative of the Army. But Hsu Pao-hsi says with excitement: "This is a victory for Chairman Mao's consistent teachings about the mass line!"

During the period of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, Hsu Pao-hsi who was then commander of a certain unit of the 8th Route Army carried out activities in areas neighboring Ch'iho hsien. He and his comrades-in-arms went to the villages near positions held by the enemy, and did house-to-house propaganda among the masses and organized them. With the help of the masses, he learned clearly the enemy's activities and, with the support of the principal force of our army, won a victory of totally annihilating the Japanese bandits who were occupying Hanchiat'un. In April 1970, he went back to Ch'iho hsien where he had formerly done meritorious service by killing enemy troops, to carry out three-support and two-military work, and took a leading post in the leading group of this hsien. At this new fighting post, he is preserving and carrying on our

A Good "Squad Leader" Who Seriously Carries Out Democratic Centralism

In the revolutionary committee of Loch'ang hsien, Kwangtung Province, when you say that this committee perseveres in democratic centralism relatively well, the comrades of this committee will tell you the feats of Han Hsi-ch'ang, chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee and a representative of the PLA, who opposes the rule by the words of only one man and upholds the rule by the words of the masses.

It was not long after the establishment of the hsien revolutionary committee when its standing committee met to study its work. Han Hsi-ch'ang thought to himself: "I am the No. 1 man and I should be the first to show my opinion." Accordingly, he spoke first at the meeting and told about his ideas. When he asked others to express their opinion, the others said that they had no comments to make. The meeting ended in solitude. Was it true that he really was wiser than the rest? Why was it that they did not have comments to make? That night, bearing these questions in mind, he seriously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and was greatly enlightened.

The next day, at a meeting of the standing committee, he went on his own initiative to examine his shortcomings of thinking himself as always right and paying no attention to developing democracy. He asked other comrades to seriously discuss the arrangements of work. Then, he pooled the opinions of other comrades and drew up a fresh working plan. At this meeting, he got together with the members of the standing committee to study seriously Chairman Mao's teachings about the carrying out of democratic centralism. He stated that in the future he definitely would act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings.

In April of this year, Han Hsi-ch'ang went to work in Wushan commune. A responsible comrade of the Party committee of this commune told him that the class struggle in Wushan commune was complex and the present leading group could not spare time to take care about it. He asked that the hsien headquarters dispatch to this commune an additional cadre of the commune level. On the basis of the actual conditions in this commune, Han Hsi-ch'ang agreed that the hsien headquarters should study and solve the problem of the supply of an additional cadre. This responsible comrade of this commune said: "Chairman Han, you are secretary of the hsien committee. A cadre will be sent to us as soon as you give approval!" Han replied gravely and seriously: "The Party's leadership is the collective leadership. It is not the words of the secretary which rule. The transfer of a cadre is a major problem. It must be discussed collectively by the hsien committee. I am a No. 1 man, and I should all the more take the lead in carrying out the organizational principle of democratic centralism."

Sometimes when the hsien leading group was divided in opinion in a discussion, Han Hsi-ch'ang did not make a decision in a simple way but led all comrades to investigate the actual conditions, so as to achieve real unity in thinking and in action. On one occasion, when the hsien leading

group discussed the construction of a reservoir at Hsiatunglo, some comrades suggested building a stone dam while some others suggested building an earth dam. These two opinions were in opposition at the meeting and each would not give in to the other. Finally, all comrades looked at Han Hsi-ch'ang. But Han Hsi-ch'ang did not draw a conclusion. Instead, he suggested going to investigate the facts. The next day, he and other leading members went to the worksite. They made a survey of the topography, the water resources and the site of the reservoir and also called an informal meeting of old poor peasants and technicians and extensively sought their opinions. The poor and lower-middle peasants reckoned two accounts: If a stone dam was to be built, most of the cement, sand and stone would have to be carried from tens of li away and it would take a longer time to build the dam. If an earth dam was to be built, the masses could be mobilized to obtain materials locally, and this would not only save building materials and capital for the state but also shorten the time of building the dam. After investigation on the spot, all comrades unified their thinking. When a meeting of leading members was called again, all comrades unanimously adopted the resolution of building an earth dam.

Perseveringly Uphold the Viewpoint of "Dividing One into Two" and March Forward Continuously

In Liaoyang Precision Meters Factory, Liaoning Province, education in ideology and political line has been carried out with remarkable results. Revolution and production has taken on a new outlook. The higher level has given its commendation and the achievement was propagandized in the press. The whole factory was a scene of joy.

At the moment, Liu Chao, chairman of the revolutionary committee of this factory and representative of the PLA, studied Chairman Mao's teaching about "dividing one into two" as he usually did, and analyzed the situation of the factory. While fully confirming the achievement of the factory, he found some existing problems. From the problems existing in his work, he also saw the distance in which his ideological revolutionization had lagged behind. At an active proposal by Liu Chao, the revolutionary committee of the factory organized the leading groups at all levels to study and apply the viewpoint of dividing one into two and to launch an offensive of combating arrogance and getting rid of complacency, thereby pushing the revolution and production of the whole factory a further step forward.

An activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the PLA Shenyang Command, Liu Chao was a veteran fighter who had taken part in revolution for three decades. During the years of the fiery revolutionary war, he closely followed the great supreme commander Chairman Mao in fighting in the north and the south, rendered meritorious service many times and gloriously won the title of a "combat hero." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, he vigorously fought on the first line of the three-support and two-military work and got together with the comrades-in-arms to help some units which had "long-existing, big and difficult" problems in changing their backwardness, making new contributions

toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and during the prolonged practice of revolutionary struggles, he cultivated the habit of treating his work and himself through the viewpoint of dividing one into two, constantly kept his head clear in the face of achievements and went on winning new victories in transforming the objective world and the subjective world.

At one time, Liu Chao seldom listened to the criticism of the masses and he felt ill at ease. He seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the appraisal of our work, it is one-sided to regard everything either as all positive or as all negative. ....To talk as though our work is good in every respect is at variance with the facts. It is not true that everything is good; there are still shortcomings and mistakes." He thought to himself: "Everything can be divided into two parts. Achievement in work does not mean there are no shortcomings; when we do not hear the criticism of the masses, it does not mean that the masses have no opinions; if we confine our scope to our achievements and fail to hear the criticism, we shall fall into blindness and come to a standstill." Accordingly, he went deep among the masses and sincerely sought the criticism and opinions of the masses toward himself.

He once heard by chance a comrade of the revolutionary committee say: "Chairman Liu has a good method of work. When he is away, we seem to be without the 'mainstay.'" These words provoked Liu's deep thought. From the comrades' praise of him, he learned that he, as a "squad leader," usually did not bring the "squad members" into sufficient play. At a meeting of the revolutionary committee, he made a self-criticism on his own initiative. The next day, he put up a big-character poster at the entrance of the office of the factory's revolutionary committee, unreservedly uncovering the problems in his thinking and style of work and asking the workers to criticize and help him. The workers praised him, saying: "Our chairman is as fearless in fighting against his self-interests as he was in fighting against the enemies in battle in the past!"

Carry Forward Revolutionary Traditions, Make Deep-Going Investigation and Study

Following the brilliant example of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice during the period of the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains, the broad masses of the PLA commanders and fighters who are carrying out the three-support and two-military tasks in areas of the Chingkang Mountains in Kiangsi perseveringly go among the masses and into realities to make investigation and study and have made new contributions toward the three-support and two-military work. Chang Han-ch'ing, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Yunghsin hsien and representative of the PLA, is one of these PLA commanders and fighters.

When he was working in the Chingkang Mountains military subdistrict, he heard that the masses of Sanwan brigade, Yunghsin hsien, had high consciousness and worked vigorously and grain output of this brigade had already surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." As soon as he came to Yunghsin hsien, he stayed and

worked in Sanwan brigade. Some 40 years ago, the historic "Sanwan Reorganization" was carried out here under the great leader Chairman Mao's personal guidance. Chang Han-ch'ing on the one hand seriously studied Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice of the past and, on the other hand, carried out deep-going and careful social investigation. He learned clearly that the chief reason why Sanwan brigade could turn from a comparatively backward, poverty-stricken mountain village to be an advanced unit of province-wide renown was that its Party branch put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position and made hard efforts to build itself to be a stronghold in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chang Han-ch'ing promptly summed up this experience and called a hsien-wide on-the-spot meeting at Sanwan to introduce and popularize the experience of the Party branch of Sanwan brigade, thereby giving an impetus to the revolutionized building of the Party organizations of all basic-level units of the whole hsien.

Chang Han-ch'ing usually said: "He who wants to know the conditions must make an investigation himself." In six months and more after he came to Yunghsin hsien, he had visited 18 communes and more than 130 brigades. He and other leading comrades of the hsien leading group went deep into some ten brigades, including Shuik'ou and Wenchu, of different types and, applying the Marxist-Leninist method of class analysis, repeatedly made careful social investigations, thereby acquiring deeper understanding of the objective laws of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in villages under the conditions of socialism. Returning to the hsien headquarters, he gave the hsien leading group a detailed report on the conditions which he had learned by investigation. He proposed proceeding from tightly grasping the class struggle and the line struggle to reinforce further the revolutionized building of the basic-level leading groups. After serious discussion, the hsien leading group made a decision on the basis of Chang Han-ch'ing's proposal. The hsien-wide movement of struggle-criticism-transformation took on a new outlook and the basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in a better way was put on a solid basis at the basic level.

Always Be An Ordinary Soldier of the Revolutionary Ranks

In the production command group under the revolutionary committee of Anch'ing district in Anhwei Province, there is a PLA representative who rushes to carry heavy loads in the revolution. He is Shen Ch'ing-fang, a veteran fighter of the Red Army.

Shen Ch'ing-fang is 59 this year. He has taken part in the revolution for 41 years. But he neither takes credit for himself nor indulges conceit, but always regards himself as an ordinary soldier in the revolutionary ranks. He was not good physically. The organization had allowed him to retire in 1961. However, he never retired ideologically. He went on fighting to carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. When the revolutionary committee of Anch'ing district was established, the

leadership did not assign him a specific post because he was old and physically poor and was a retired cadre. Yet he said happily: "In making revolution, it does not matter if we don't hold any post. It will be all right so long as we are assigned some tasks!"

T'ungch'eng Hsien Chemical Fertilizer Plant is a keypoint project which recently went into construction in the Anch'ing area. To hasten the progress of construction and to produce chemical fertilizer early to aid agriculture, Shen Ch'ing-fang picked up his baggage and came to the worksite. The "air chamber" is a major part of the equipment of a chemical fertilizer plant. It entails a big volume of work, demands fine quality of work and involves many difficulties. Shen Ch'ing-fang specially chose this spot as the base area where he would stay and labor. He ate, lived, studied and labored together with the workers, acting as a commander as well as a fighter laboring shoulder to shoulder with the workers. He and the workers together solved problems of shortage of equipment and drew up a new plan requiring pouring of a few hundred tons of cement at one stroke. Braving the cold winds and rains, they fought continuously for more than 20 hours and eventually accomplished their tasks ahead of schedule.

On another occasion, water was seeping suddenly from an "old hole" in a mine. The district revolutionary committee decided to send some people to command rescue work. Shen Ch'ing-fang rushed to take the task. Without taking his supper, he hurried to the pit in the mine that night. Water was gurgling in the pit and a turbid flow of water roared like a mountain stream. He put on a raincoat and a safety hat and went down the pit. The miners stopped him, saying: "Old Shen, you must not go down! The pit is deep, water is flowing rapidly and the walls may easily collapse. It is very dangerous!" Shen Ch'ing-fang took no heed of this and replied: "It is important to protect the state's mining pits. You can go down. What should I fear!" He and a few old workers and technicians went right down to a depth of 85 meters in the pit. In the dark and narrow tunnels, they carefully observed the conditions of the flow of water, detected the causes of seepage of water and promptly overcame the danger, thereby protecting the pit.

The Party and the people held Shen Ch'ing-fang in very high honor and selected him to be an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the Nanking Armed Forces. But, he became still more modest and prudent and refrained all the more from arrogance and rashness. He once saw a copy of reference materials on the summing up of experience was addressed to him thus: "Shen Ch'ing-fang, old fighter of the Red Army." He thought to himself: "In making revolution, we rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought, not on our seniority. We should not rest on our laurels. Once we have this word 'old' in our minds, we shall put ourselves in a special position." He immediately took a pen and smeared the character 'old.'"

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

Hsiyang Hsien Popularizes Five-Year Primary School System

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 26, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, September 25) In strengthening leadership over school education, the Party organizations at various levels of Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province aroused the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary teachers and students in directing vigorous efforts toward universal education. This enabled the whole hsien to universalize the 5-year primary school system in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Many production brigades have also universalized the 7-year educational system.

Perched in the midst of the Taiyuan Mountains, Hsiyang hsien has a total of 20 communes, 412 production brigades and 442 natural villages. These communes and brigades (villages) were spread mostly over remote mountainous areas. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents on the educational front frantically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. They took "guaranteed teaching quality" and "regularization" as excuses for making the absurd claim that "mountainous areas with their widely scattered residents but only a few students provide no condition for running schools." The bulk of the middle and primary schools set up by Hsiyang hsien in the great leap forward in 1958 was snuffed out. Children of many poor and lower-middle peasants were shut out of school. Hsien-wide universalization of primary school education was not achieved.

The great proletarian cultural revolution struck a smashing blow at Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. After the formation to the revolutionary committee of Hsiyang hsien, the people of the whole hsien were led in the serious implementation of Chairman Mao's great directive, "In the countryside, schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants--the most reliable allies of the working class." At the commune level was set up an educational revolution leadership group. Three-in-one combination school management committees were established for production brigades with the participation of poor and lower-middle peasants at the core and revolutionary teachers' and students' representatives. This did away with the phenomenon of schools being placed under the rule of bourgeois intellectuals. The hsien-level Party organization and the hsien revolutionary committee also decided to practice on a general basis a 5-year system for the rural primary school.

To counter such factors as the mountainous and rugged terrain of the hsien, distribution of villages over a wide area, and inconvenience for the children of poor and lower-middle peasants in attending school, rational readjustments were made for the distribution of schools over the hsien. In some remote mountainous areas, 156 additional 5-year primary schools were set up. With communes as a basis, the number of junior middle schools rose

from the original 4 in towns to 127. At the hsien-level, higher middle schools were set up in separate areas. Their number increased from one to 12. Thus, throughout the hsien was attained the object of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of not having to send their children out of the village for primary school education and out of the commune for junior middle school education. For the whole hsien, the number of children aged 7 to 12 admitted to school has reached 99.2 percent.

In the universalization of education, the Party organizations at various levels in Hsiyang hsien led the revolutionary masses and teachers in a penetrating unfolding of two-line struggle on the educational front. After the hsien revolutionary committee and the Party core group put forward the revolutionary measures for "a shortened length of schooling and an expansion of educational points," a handful of class enemies spread rumors and slanders in a disruptive attempt. Encumbered by the idea of running schools after "a regular pattern," the leadership and teachers of some schools became skeptical and shaken in confidence when it came to an expansion of educational points.

To counter such a situation, the Party organization and revolutionary committee at the hsien-level launched a Mao Tse-tung thought study class on the theme of "proper universalization of education to give poor and lower-middle peasants the benefit of education." Personnel concerned were organized to study Chairman Mao's writings on the educational revolution conscientiously. They were also made to criticize vigorously the sinister trash of the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist old educational system. In the whole hsien was whipped up an upsurge of education revolution.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, the revolutionary teachers and students fostered the idea of running schools for poor and lower-middle peasants, and energetically plunged into the educational revolution.

After investigation and study, schools of various forms were set up in line with local needs. Where long distances separate mountain villages and a limited number of school-age children made the establishment of separate schools unnecessary, a system of ambulatory teaching was adopted. Teachers visited a given place on a teaching mission every other day or every two days to assure all school-age children of a chance for schooling. In some areas, teachers taught at school by day and coached students outside the school at night. For those children living in valleys in the depths of mountains and faced with a tough and rough trip to school because of long distances and steep mountain sides, "little teachers" filled in for regular teachers who made a point of giving tutoring at the door on a regular basis. For those children prevented by household chores from regular full-day study, the half-day or every-other-day school-attending system was adopted. Primary school graduates unable to continue studies for various reasons were organized to study at night-time middle schools to raise their political and cultural levels continuously.

Because running schools assumed various forms, poor and lower-middle peasants everywhere from towns and chen to remote mountain villages were given a chance for schooling.

For schools at various levels in Hsiyang hsien, it was a heated class struggle in the over-all implementation of the guideline, "Focus on study and also learn some other things." At a time when the hsien-wide educational revolution was booming, a handful of class enemies spread the "idea of studying to no purpose" in a vain attempt to deny students the benefit of schooling.

To consolidate and develop the results of the universalization of education, the Hsiyang hsien Party organization and revolutionary committee led the masses in exposing and criticizing the class enemy's plot of wrecking the cause of general education on the one hand. On the other, with typical examples leading the way, they summed up and popularized the experiences of Tachai and other schools committed to earnest implementation of the "May 7 Directive" and a deepening educational revolution.

The middle and primary schools throughout the hsien were led to follow doggedly the "May 7" road indicated by Chairman Mao. Simultaneously with the organization of students in the proper study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and socialist cultural and scientific knowledge, middle and primary schools all over the hsien seriously guided students in studying industry, agriculture and military affairs, in criticizing the bourgeoisie and in joining in the three major revolutionary movements. By developing the spirit of Tachai, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students built and repaired housing and cultivated fields on their own. By so doing, they not only tempered their thinking but also created wealth for the state.

Except for teachers' wages and some repair and construction expenses, outlays for middle and primary schools throughout the hsien were defrayed independently. Such a school-running system was warmly welcomed and supported by the poor and lower-middle peasants who sent their children to school on their own initiative.

In leading the whole hsien in the realization of universal education, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels put in an important place the strengthening of the remolding and build-up of the force of middle and primary school teachers. By paying proper attention to typical examples and summing up experience, the hsien-level Party organization and revolutionary committee led the teachers of the whole hsien in seriously learning from Tachai. The aim of giving a good showing in thinking, in labor and in style was achieved. The broad masses of revolutionary teachers teamed up with the poor and lower-middle peasants studying Chairman Mao's works, participating in collective productive labor, fighting and criticizing revisionism and fostering the good idea and good style of staying "loyal to the Party's educational cause."

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

People in Peking Greet National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

peking and its outskirts are permeated with a vigorous, jubilant atmosphere on the eve of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the militant revolutionary people are greeting the great festival with outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war,

the whole city is festively decorated. the newly painted tienanmen rostrum looks all the more magnificent under brilliant sunshine. a huge coloured portrait of the great leader chairman mao is hung on the centre of the tienanmen gate. on either side of tienanmen square are huge coloured portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and on its southern end its that of sun yat-sen. in the centre of the square is the illuminated slogan: "unite to win still greater victories". four tall slogan towers around the square are inscribed: "in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china", "long live marxism", "long live leninism" and "long live mao tsetung thought". coloured electric bulbs outline the tall buildings on changan street -- the main thoroughfare -- and other main streets. the streets will be brightly lit on the holiday evening. in various places of the downtown area are photo exhibitions showing the new achievements of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. the big parks, including the working people's palace of culture, chungshan park and the summer palace have been re-decorated to greet national day.

the peking workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and red guards have organized several hundred mao tsetung thought art troupes and waist drum groups. they are busy rehearsing model revolutionary theatrical works and revolutionary theatrical items they have created. many factories, schools and government institutions have put on theatrical items and sponsored sports exhibition performances.

during the holidays, professional theatrical companies will present model revolutionary theatrical productions and new experimental items. they include the piano composition "the red lantern" with peking opera singing, the piano concerto "the yellow river", the symphonic arrangement of the peking opera "shachiapang", the revolutionary modern peking operas "on the docks", "the red detachment of women", "fighting on the plains", "tuchuan mountain", "ode to dragon river" and the revolutionary ballet on a contemporary theme, "ode to yimeng". revolutionary cadres and people are widely singing "the internationale" and other revolutionary songs and using various literary and art forms to celebrate the successes scored in different fields of socialist revolution and socialist construction and the splendid victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the workers of peking have brought about a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production to greet national day. the workers, cadres and technicians have been seriously studying works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's

works, criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work in a deep-going way and carrying out education in ideology and political line. this has promoted the revolutionization of their thinking and given an impetus to production.

peking's industrial output in the first eight months of this year was the highest in history and production in september has kept rising. the capital iron and steel company scored new successes in mining and iron and steel production in september. all the instrument and meter factories in peking have been carrying out education in the struggle between the two lines in a deep-going way and conscientiously studying the experience of the taching oilfield. the production level of these factories in the first nine months of this year was 53 per cent more than for the same period of last year. more than 180 important new products were trial-produced. some of the factories reported all-round overfulfillment of the state production plans for 1971. the peking no. 2 machine tool plant fulfilled the year's production plan for machine tools four months ahead of time and the output of precision machine tools was at least double that of the corresponding period of last year.

the members of the rural people's communes on the outskirts of peking have deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai brigade, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture. they are determined to do a good job in autumn harvesting and wheat sowing to welcome national day. implementing the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the members of the china-albania friendship people's commune, the china-korea friendship people's commune, the china-viet nam friendship people's commune and the china-romania friendship people's commune are plunging energetically into autumn harvesting, ploughing and sowing and at the same time making efforts to raise more pigs and grow a greater variety of vegetables and fruit.

with the rapid development of china's industrial and agricultural production, the market in the capital is more thriving than ever. from the stores in the city districts to the shops in the residential quarters in mining and industrial areas and towns on the rural outskirts, there are ample supplies of daily necessities and foodstuffs. there is a marked increase in quantity and variety compared with the same period of last year. more than 50 kinds of fresh vegetables are on sale.

on the eve of national day, the commercial workers have conscientiously studied chairman mao's great principle of developing production and ensuring supplies and have improved their service.

People in Shanghai Greet National Day

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 29, 1971)

the shanghai workers and revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, full of pride in victory, are joyfully celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on the eve of the holiday, the city is filled with a joyous atmosphere. red lanterns have been hung and bright red flags flutter over people's square in the heart of the city. a huge placard carrying the slogan "in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china" gleams in the sunshine. from the city's main thoroughfares, nanking road, and huaihai road to the main streets in various districts and from the bund to the railway station and the airport red flags fly over many multi-storied buildings which are festooned with decorations. the shop facades have been newly painted or decorated. huge posters "the hearts of people of all nationalities in china turn to chairman mao" and "victory to the people throughout the world" which artists have painted specially to mark national day have been put up at the crossroads of thoroughfares. the workers, peasants and soldiers are writing poems and essays and making paintings for special national day issues and pictorials in warm praise of the great victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line and of the great proletarian cultural revolution. factories, schools, government institutions, stores, rural people's communes, and army units are ringing with the powerful revolutionary songs "the internationale" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention".

the shanghai working class is marking national day with outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. from january to august this year the city's total industrial output value was 12 per cent above the same 1970 period and the rise has continued in september. on the eve of national day, overfulfilment of the third-quarter state plan is reported from a great number of factories on the banks of the whangpoo river. the city's iron and steel production has given high, stable output since mid-september and daily steel output averaged 16.5 per cent more than in the same period of last year. kiangnan shipyard, which made the "changfeng", china's first 20,000-ton freighter, three months ago, is now working on two 10,000-ton class freighters. the revolutionary staff members of the shanghai railway sub-administration set freight train loading and unloading records, three consecutive days starting september 25. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members on the outskirts of the city, who brought in good summer grain and early rice harvests, are rehearsing revolutionary theatrical items to greet national day while picking cotton and intensifying field management of autumn crops. they are determined to get a still better harvest.

on the eve of the festival, the commanders and fighters of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army who are guarding the outposts on the east china sea, and local militiamen have studied chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland." they are determined to make further efforts to contribute their share to strengthening national defence and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

shanghai's market presents a lively and prosperous scene on the eve of national day. a great variety of goods is on sale. the supply of chicken, pork, vegetables and fruit shows a marked increase compared with the same period of last year. manufactured consumer goods are in abundant supply and variety is greater. the commercial workers in the city are determined to meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers still better.

the revolutionary artists are rehearsing or presenting model revolutionary theatrical works, puppet shows and acrobatics for the happy festival. special national day programmes have been arranged by one hundred theatres and cinemas in shanghai.

the art groups in factories, people's communes and schools are rehearsing songs, dances and one-act plays which they will perform during the festival. sportsmen will entertain holiday-makers with exhibition football and table tennis matches, gymnastics, swimming and diving. the gardeners are busy beautifying the 40 parks in the city proper and on the outskirts for the people.

People in Tientsin Ushering in National Day

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 29, 1971)

a jubilant, festive atmosphere prevails in the north china industrial city of tientsin on the eve of national day. filled with revolutionary pride, the workers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary people in the city are "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" as concrete action to greet the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the city is bedecked with red lanterns and festoons and is in a joyous mood. the tall buildings have holiday decorations. the beating of drums and gongs and the singing of songs resound in clubs and meeting halls in factories, army units, government organizations and schools. amateur artists have rehearsed and are presenting theatrical items they created. the dozens of theatres and cinemas in the city are putting on additional performances of model revolutionary theatrical works and a number of new films for the festival.

tientsin workers are deepening the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield and have scored many successes in production in honour of national day. the total value of the city's industrial output from january to august this year was 9.9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year, and output in early and middle september was an all-time record for this period of any year. to date, a number of major factories, including a tractor plant, a mine prospecting machinery plant, a bicycle plant and a paper mill, fulfilled their state plans for the third quarter of this year ahead of schedule.

the vigorous development of china's industry and agriculture has ensured an ample supply of commodities for the market. prices have been stable and brisk transactions have been registered, while the stock of goods has increased. there is a great variety of foodstuffs and daily necessities

on sale, and as a whole more commodities are on the market than in last year. the workers, peasants, soldiers and other people are busy shopping in preparation for the festival.

the poor and lower-middle peasants on the outskirts of tientsin are ushering in the festival with feelings of joy and elation. the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter for agriculture, has been deepened. after reaping a rich summer harvest, a good autumn harvest has just been gathered and the commune members are greeting national day with successes in both revolution and production.

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During National Day Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Sept. 30, 1971)

a spokesman for the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front made the following announcement today:

october first is the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. to enable our compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate the national day festival together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on october first and third as an expression of solicitude.

SAVINGS

Savings Accounts Rise in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

savings accounts in china have risen month by month this year, thanks to the expansion of industry and agriculture and gradual improvement of people's livelihood achieved under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the amount in bank savings by the end of august was 12.2 per cent higher than the beginning of the year.

the market is thriving and prices are stable. the renminbi is one of the few stable currencies in the world. socialist new china does not levy personal income taxes. rent and transportation costs of urban inhabitants are low. everyone has work. all this is unimaginable in capitalist countries where frequent economic crises, devalued currencies, rising prices, heavy taxes and unemployment make the people's life unbearable.

chairman mao's concepts on building up china through diligence and frugality and practising strict economy are taking root among the people. they are keen to deposit their savings because they understand that this helps implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", helps national construction and develops the style of plain living and hard struggle.

POSTAL SERVICE

Progress in China's Postal Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

thanks to rapid progress made under chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china's postal service now has mail routes covering four times the length at the time of liberation in 1949. the postal service has been extended to the cities, towns and countryside in all parts of the country, except taiwan province. letters and parcels are delivered even to the remotest villages.

the postal workers day and night propagate mao tsetung thought, help the exchange of correspondence among the people and promote friendly contacts between the people of china and other parts of the world. they consistently serve proletarian politics, the socialist revolution and socialist construction and the masses.

special attention has been paid to building up the rural postal network. most post offices in old china were in the cities and towns with better communications facilities. now all rural townships have post offices. the number in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china has grown 26 times since 1949. the post office in chuhsien county, chekiang province, east china, mobilized the masses to improve the postal routes and open up new ones during the great proletarian cultural revolution. now all 3,900 production teams in the county receive daily mail deliveries. hundreds of post offices have been established and new mail routes totalling over 300,000 kilometres opened in the provinces of hopei, yunnan, kiangsu, heilungkiang, shantung, liaoning and kirin in the past few years. in some counties newspapers, journals and mails are sent by motor cycle to speed up delivery.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly", the postal workers keep improving services to ensure rapid, accurate and uninterrupted delivery. they make every effort to send newspapers, parcels, letters and remittances to the workers, peasants, soldiers and other people as quickly as possible, braving all kinds of bad weather. high mountains and rivers do not impede delivery. postal workers in shantung province collect newspaper subscriptions, letters, parcels and remittances peasants want to forward direct from their homes. every postman has become a "walking post office" and the peasants no longer have to travel to the post offices. in the first half of this year, postmen in the province made 3.5 million rural home deliveries of parcels and remittances. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise them as "good propagandists of mao tsetung thought and servants of the people".

GEOLOGY

Geological Work Advances Rapidly in New China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

geology has taken great strides forward in china under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's revolutionary line. several million square kilometres have been prospected since 1949. the drilling footage in 22 years is tens of millions of metres, several hundred times the total drilled in half a century before liberation. prospecting for some mineral deposits, which required three to five years in the past, now is completed in one or two years, or even half a year in some cases.

china has discovered more than 100 kinds of minerals, located at several hundred thousand points and verified the amount of deposits of various minerals needed by industry. confirmed deposits of tungsten, tin, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, manganese, aluminum, and lead rank among the biggest in the world. deposits of such major minerals as iron, coal, copper, sulphur and phosphorus are also on the world ranking list. the geological workers in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution have raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and their enthusiasm for prospecting for the revolution, thus bringing about rapid progress. machine core drilling footage in the first half of this year was 50 per cent above the corresponding period of last year. statistics for january through august show big increases in newly located deposits of iron, coal, copper, nickel, phosphorus and sulphur.

china has not only prospected huge iron deposits for the big iron and steel bases in anshan, paotou and wuhan, but discovered many iron deposits for small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises. it has also provided industry with extensive data for hydraulic geology and engineering geology.

with the development of practice in production, scientific theoretical work in geology is being raised to higher levels. the geological mechanics theory raised by chinese geological workers in the course of practice is used to guide mineral and geological prospecting and remarkable results have been achieved.

one striking example is the location of big oil fields in china.

the imperialists concocted the fallacy that "china lacks oil" in an effort to make china their permanent colony and dependent on them for oil. they arbitrarily applied the experience of other countries in finding petroleum in certain geological structures and asserted that "china lacks oil" since it had no such structures.

but chinese geological workers saw through this vicious fallacy. in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", they armed themselves with chairman mao's philosophic concepts and adhered to dialectical materialism; and made intensive investigations and studies. after going from practice to knowledge and then back to practice, they finally located taching, china's first big oil field,

in 1959. they also grasped the laws governing the formation, concentration and storage of petroleum. new oil fields were then discovered one after another. the imperialist fallacy "china lacks oil" was thus thrown onto the rubbish heap.

the discovery of rich coal deposits in igneous rocks south of the yangtze river is another example. "there is no coal south of the yangtze" was stated by the imperialists to strangle china's industrial construction and make china's coal industry develop in a lop-sided way. they argued that it was impossible to find coal south of the yangtze because repeated volcanic activity there had destroyed the coal fields, if any. therefore the southern provinces used to rely on northern china for coal.

the chinese geological workers described this assertion as metaphysical because it took into account only the fact that igneous rocks are unfavourable to the formation of coal, but overlooked the possibility that coal might have lain in structures covered by igneous rocks. at the end of careful investigation and study, they found an abundance of coal deposits in such areas and also in other areas hitherto considered coal-deficient. some provinces south of the yangtze are now already self-sufficient in coal, and large quantities of coal no longer have to be shipped from the north.

chairman mao teaches: "in socialist revolution and socialist construction it is essential to adhere to the mass line, firmly trust and rely on the masses, boldly arouse them and launch vigorous mass movements." chairman mao's mass line is carried out in geological work in the form of combining professional geological teams with mass efforts to find and report mineral deposits. the masses, who are masters of the country, regard such activities as their duty to socialist construction. they are most familiar with the history and present situation of the mountains, rivers, soil and rocks in their localities and have accumulated rich experience of finding and differentiating mineral deposits in the course of long years of productive labour. in 1970 alone, tens of thousands of mineral points were reported by the masses.

a professional geological contingent armed with mao tsetung thought has come into being since china's liberation. three geological institutes and six secondary schools were set up in various parts of the country to meet the needs of socialist construction. geological faculties were added to some 20 universities. large numbers of geological workers have been trained. they are now studying and applying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they are determined to overfulfil the 1971 state plan in an all-round way as their contribution to the country's socialist revolution and construction.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Fruitful Mass Agricultural Scientific Experiments in China's Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

fruitful results have been achieved in china's mass agricultural scientific experiments and scientific farming. this has played an important role in promoting agricultural production.

the experiments undertaken by the masses in scientific farming centred on the eight-point charter for agriculture, that is, soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.

people's communes and production brigades in the northern parts of the country, focused their attention on soil improvement. they experimented on improving saline and alkaline soil and controlling deserts and evolved effective, practicable methods which turned large tracts of wasteland and saline and alkaline land into fertile farms.

experimental groups of people's communes and production brigades in various parts of china achieved outstanding successes in breeding good crop strains suited to local conditions. they evolved good-quality, high-yield strains of wheat, rice, maize, kaoliang, cotton, rapeseed, potatoes and sweet potatoes, china's main crops, and popularized them over large areas.

a number of communes and brigades in chekiang province, east china, abandoned the traditional method of rice transplanting and transplanted rice seedlings with soil at the roots. this helped raise early rice output in many parts of southern china where the method was used.

following large-scale construction of water control projects and improvement of farming technique, many areas improved their farming systems and, instead of growing one crop a year, now produce two or even three crops a year on the same land. through crop rotation and interplanting, they greatly raised the land utilization rate.

small factories run by counties, people's communes or brigades in many areas turned out bacteria fertilizer and microbe insecticide from local materials by methods they devised themselves. these were used to good effect in stimulating crop growth and controlling insect pests and plant diseases.

some communes and brigades began growing crops not raised locally before. they succeeded in experiments on growing tea bushes which are indigenous to southern china in the north country, and on planting sugar beet, hitherto cultivated in the north, in southern provinces. many communes and brigades in east china experimented on breeding silkworms outdoors. this created favourable conditions for developing sericulture. new methods of using crop stalks and wild plants to make animal fodder with a high sugar content were developed one after another and this means that more will be available for raising pigs.

the mass scientific experiments in china's countryside have grown in scale since socialist agricultural cooperation, especially since the founding of the people's communes. scientific experimental groups with poor and lower-middle

peasants as core were set up in many communes, brigades and production teams and experimental plots were opened. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents peddled the counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish of relying on "experts" before the great proletarian cultural revolution and hampered and undermined the scientific experiments of the peasant masses. the commune members, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary scientists and technicians roundly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the cultural revolution and started a high tide of scientific experiments.

many counties set up agro-technical stations in the past few years and people's communes, production brigades and teams organized scientific experimental groups made up of poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and educated young people. this has created a contingent of agro-technicians trained from among the peasant masses.

more than 1,300,000 peasants in kwangtung province, south china, are engaged in scientific research. last year they undertook a great variety of research items, 300 of which produced fairly good results. this stimulated agricultural production.

the agro-technical group of the liushih brigade in hsinhsien county, shansi province, north china, succeeded in developing kaoliang hybrids and set a record of nearly 16.5 tons per hectare. the hsinhsien county area now has more than 100,000 agro-technicians, with poor and lower-middle peasants as the main body. they cultivated scores of good hybrid varieties of kaoliang in the past few years. most of the 66,000 hectares of land in the county area is sown to them.

the peasants in hsinyeh brigade in shensi province on the north china loess highlands succeeded in developing a variety of good quality, long-staple cotton by crossing long-staple sea island cotton with the local cotton strain. the new strain, suitable for china's hinterland, is sown to large tracts.

during the cultural revolution the scientists and technicians of the agricultural scientific research institutes throughout the country went to the rural areas to join the masses in making scientific experiments and made many achievements. scientific research workers of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, along with the poor and lower-middle peasants of shantung province, evolved a method of growing sugar beet on barren alkaline land and thus contributed to the development of the sugar industry.

many poor and lower-middle peasants and scientific researchers are working hard to apply chairman mao's philosophic concepts of materialist dialectics to guide their scientific experiments. yao shih-chang, secretary of the general party branch of the tuanchien production brigade in penglai county of shantung province, joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in applying materialist dialectics in analyzing and resolving diverse contradictions in peanut production. as a result, the locality's per hectare yield of peanuts is now 4.5 tons as against 1.5 tons in the past.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Another Performance in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 28, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe gave anotner performance of the piano concerto "tne yellow river" and tne modern revolutionary ballet "tne white-haired girl" at the opera and ballet theatre here yesterday evening.

present at the performance were haki toska, hysni kapo and spiro koleka, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; xhafer spaniu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; and thoma deliana, minister of education and culture.

the performance was warmly applauded by the audience.

at the end of the performance, baskets of flowers were presented to the chinese artists by the albanian comrades-in-arms amidst thunderous applause. the whole house sang in unison "we are true friends" and shouted: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation"

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 29, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe gave a performance of the piano concerto "the yellow river" and the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" at the opera and ballet theatre here yesterday for the tirana garrison of the albanian people's army and government functionaries. the performance was warmly applauded and welcomed by the audience.

present at the performance were haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, sadik bocaj, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and ilo prifti, deputy chief of the political department of the people's army.

at the end of the performance, the albanian comrades-in-arms presented baskets of flowers to the chinese artists, while the brilliant images of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao tsetung appeared on the backdrop. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms sang in unison "we are true friends" and shouted: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation"

Albanian Power Station Work Team Back in Peking from Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

the albanian work team, which is in china to examine the design of the feerze hydro-electric power station, returned to peking this afternoon after a friendly visit to tientsin in the company of chien cheng-ying, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power. the team is led by rahman hanku, vice-minister of construction.

the albanian comrades-in-arms went to tientsin from peking yesterday. liu cheng, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the distinguisred albanian guests yesterday evening and accompanied them at a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by local artists.

the albanian comrades visited the tientsin new harbour this morning. there they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

on their arrival and departure from tientsin, the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome and send-off by chang po, director of the industrial production headquarters of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Back in Peking from Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

the albanian scientific and technical delegation led by jani miho, vice-president of the state planning commission, returned to peking this afternoon after a visit to tientsin in the company of sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

the delegation went to tientsin on september 27. wang yi, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished albanian guests, at which hosts and guests expressed the wish that the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people would last forever.

during their stay in tientsin, the albanian comrades-in-arms saw a performance of revolutionary acrobatics by local artists and visited factories and the tientsin new harbour. they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people wherever they went.

on their arrival and departure from tientsin, the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by wang yi and leading members of various departments concerned.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society's October Tour to China Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

a 20-member group of the australia-china society for an october tour to china headed by ronald pain, vice-president of the society's victoria branch, arrived here by air this afternoon.

welcoming the group at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chang yu, liu ke and hsu chung-ching.

the australian guests arrived in kwangchow on september 27, where they visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement and a school for the deaf-mutes. they were given a warm welcome by local people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Vice President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Mr. Malcolm Macdonald

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the british friendly personage mr. malcolm macdonald.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations concerned chen hsin-jen, tang hai-kuang, wei yung-chiang, hu hung-fan and chang yi-chun.

also present were j.b. denson, british charge d'affaires in china, and his wife.

British Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

an eight-member british trade union delegation led by dorothy pirch arrived in peking by air this evening on a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and leading members of other organizations concerned tang ming-chao, hsing chu-fang, kuo ying-fu and chen ching-wen.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Vice Prime Minister Khieu Samphan Sends Letter of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

khieu samphan, vice-prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a letter to premier chou en-lai on september 1, extending heartfelt thanks to the chinese government and people for their warm welcome to mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the r.g.n.u.c. and the national united front of cambodia. full text of the letter reads:

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

your excellency,

the cambodian people are particularly touched by the warm welcome that the chinese government and people have kindly reserved for our special envoy, mr. ieng sary. we extend to your excellency, and through you, to the chinese government and people, our heartfelt thanks.

in the just combat which we are waging for the national liberation of our motherland, we have always benefited from the aid and support of the great chinese people and the government of the people's republic of china. determinedly following the firm political line of uncompromising opposition to the yankee imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the cambodian people and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman, are determined to advance at all costs to total victory over the enemy. we are conscious of accomplishing in this way not only our sacred duty at home but also our just internationalist duty with regard to all our brothers-in-arms and brothers-in-combat who are firmly united in the glorious front of anti-imperialist struggle

rallying the indochinese peoples, the chinese people, the korean people as well as all the revolutionary peoples of this region of the world.

fired by this spirit of uncompromising anti-imperialist struggle, the cambodian people wish to reaffirm to the valiant chinese people their unshakable revolutionary solidarity and their indefectible fraternity of combat against u.s. imperialism, its accomplices and its valets of all descriptions.

i beg your excellency to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

khieu samphan
vice-prime minister of the
royal government of national union
of cambodia
liberated zone of cambodia
september 1, 1971

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Banquet to Mark Anniversary of Establishment of Sino-Cuban Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Havana, Sept. 28, 1971)

chang teh-chun, ambassador of the people's republic of china to cuba, gave a banquet in the embassy this evening to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and cuba.

present on the occasion were carlos chain soler, vice-minister of the cuban ministry of foreign relations; herminio garcia lazo, vice-minister of foreign trade; adalberto quintana, president of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples; baldomero alvarez rios, president of the cuba-china friendship association; and leading members of departments concerned.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the banquet. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and the militant friendship between the two peoples.

Cuban Ambassador Gives Banquet on 11th Anniversary of Establishment of Cuba-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez gave a banquet here this evening in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the republic of cuba and the people's republic of china.

attending the banquet were chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, and leading members of other departments concerned han tsung-cheng, chen shu-fu, ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan, wang lei, hsu han-ping, chang wen-chin, chen chu and yin tso-chen.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. ambassador jesus barreiro gonzalez and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet. both of them wished that the militant friendship between the people of china and cuba and the friendly relations between the two countries would develop daily.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Ethiopia's First Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

premier chou en-lai met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with dr. makonnen kebret, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the empire of ethiopia to the people's republic of china.

brigadier-general tefesse lemma, deputy principal aide-de-camp to his imperial majesty the emperor of ethiopia, was present on the occasion.

present were ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry, and staff members shen jo-yun and ma chieh-hsien.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French National Alfort Veterinary School Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

a visiting group of the national alfort veterinary school of france led by didier richard left here for home by air today after a visit to china. seeing the group off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including pi hsueh-chien and lo ta-cheng.

the visiting group arrived in china on september 7. during their stay in peking, wuhan, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, hangchow and shanghai, the french guests visited factories, rural people's communes, schools, hospitals, scenic spots and places of historical interests. they were welcomed by local people.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Military Attache in China Gives Cocktail Party Marking Armed Forces Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept, 29. 1971)

lieutenant colonel erasimus miklos, military and air attache of the hungarian embassy in china, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon to mark the hungarian armed forces day.

attending were chen chi-ten, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, huang chin-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of other departments concerned hsuen shao-ching, yu chan, kao lu and chu kai-yin.

hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc was present on the occasion.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Kinkazu Saionjo and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun gave a luncheon here at noon today in honour of japanese friends kinkazu saionji and his wife yukie saionji, his eldest son kazuteiu saionji, and chief of the saionji office in tokyo shiro minamimura.

present on the occasion were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned, including wang kuo-chuan, chang hsiang-shan, chao cheng-hung, hsu ming, hsiao hsiang-chien, wang hsiao-yun, tien yu, yang chi, li mao-chai and meng hsien-ju.

the luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

before the luncheon vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and his wife yu li-chun met kinkazu saionji and his wife yukie saionji and others.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Leading Members of Peking Opera Troupes of Peking

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 27, 1971)

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received this evening tien kuang-wen, head, tan yuan-shou, deputy head, yang hui-sheng, secretary general, and hsuen chin-hou, deputy secretary general, of the peking opera troupe of peking now on a performance tour in korea.

present on the occasion were: choi yong kun, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party, secretary of the party central committee and president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and 2nd vice-premier of the cabinet; o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party, secretary of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army; so chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet; yang hyong sop, alternate

member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and secretary of the party central committee; pak yong sun, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; ho dam, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and minister of foreign affairs; pak yong sin, alternate member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and minister of culture, and others.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

premier kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly talk with the leading members of the peking opera troupe of peking.

Premier Kim Il Sung Sees Performance of Peking Opera Troupe of Peking

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 27, 1971)

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, saw the chinese modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" performed by the peking opera troupe of peking in pyongyang grand theatre this evening.

the korean party and government leading comrades choi yong kun, pak sung chul, o jin u, so chol, chong jun taek, yang hyong sop and kim man gum also saw the performance.

also present on the occasion were: nam il, choe yong jin, hong won gil and choe jae u, vice-premiers of the cabinet; pak yong sun, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; ~~kim gum chol~~; chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; pak yong sin, minister of culture; directors of various departments of the party central committee, other ministers of the cabinet, cadres of the party and government institutions, mass organisations and publication and information departments, other generals of the korean people's army as well as working people and fighters of the people's army in the capital.

when comrade kim il sung entered the theatre, all those present rose to their feet with prolonged and warm applause and cheers "manse (nurran) exclamation"

accompanying premier kim il sung and other korean leading comrades were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and tien kuang-wen, head of the peking opera troupe of peking.

during the performance, warm applause repeatedly burst out from the audience. the theatre was permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the korean and chinese peoples.

at the end of the performance, premier kim il sung presented the chinese artists with a basket of flowers. when premier kim il sung, comrades choi yong kun, pak sung chul, o jin u and others, accompanied by ambassador li yun-chuan and head of the troupe tien kuang-wen, mounted the stage, large portraits of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, appeared on the backdrop. the entire audience stood up with prolonged and warm applause, shouting "manse exclamation manse exclamation" the chinese artists enthusiastically shouted: "long live comrade kim il sung exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" premier kim il sung and other korean party and government leading comrades shook hands with the chinese artists, warmly greeting the success of their performance, and have photographs taken together with them.

* Kim Gyong Ryon

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet for Peking Opera Troupe

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 28, 1971)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a banquet this evening at the okryu hall on the successful conclusion of the performance visit of china's peking opera troupe of peking.

present on the occasion were pak yong sin, minister of culture of the democratic people's republic of korea; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; li myon sang, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean general federation of literary and art unions; ku il son, vice-director of the korean central news agency; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; leading members of departments concerned and korean literary and art workers.

speaking at the banquet, tien kuang-wen, head of the peking opera troupe of peking, expressed once again heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality given by the fraternal korean people and literary and art workers to the peking opera troupe of peking during its visit.

he said, "during our performance visit, we have experienced the profound friendship of the fraternal korean people for the chinese people. comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, received and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with us last evening. he saw our performance and had a photo taken with us. we are tremendously inspired and deeply touched and we shall never forget this."

tien kuang-wen said that no force on earth can undermine the fraternal friendship between the peoples of china and korea, a friendship founded and fostered personally by premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao tsetung,

the great leader of the chinese people. he said, "in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism in the days to come, the chinese people and literary and art workers will always unite with the fraternal korean people and literary and art workers, and fight shoulder to shoulder with them till complete victory."

minister of culture pak yong sin paid warm tribute to the success in the revolution of china's peking opera. she said, "our people are inspired by the revolutionary modern peking operas 'shachiapang' and 'taking tiger mountain by strategy' that you have successfully performed to the warm welcome of our people and in an atmosphere of profound friendship and comradely affection. they are revolutionary peking operas created in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and are brilliant achievements won by the chinese people and literary and art workers in carrying out their great leader comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary line in literature and art."

she warmly praised the unbreakable militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the korean and chinese peoples. she said, "the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of korea and china cemented in blood in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle was founded personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and is unbreakable."

she said in conclusion that the korean people will fight side by side with the fraternal chinese people to smash the new war provocations of u.s. imperialism and the plots of aggression of japanese militarism.

the literary and art workers of the two countries proposed toasts in a very friendly atmosphere, wishing a long, long life to premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a long, long life to chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

a 350-member pyongyang national opera troupe of korea headed by sin in na, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of the democratic people's republic of korea, arrived here by special train this afternoon for a friendly performance tour of china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

deputy heads of the troupe are kim nyong won (political) and chong chun hwan (art).

the troupe was given a warm welcome at the railway station by leading members of the cultural group under the state council wu teh and shih shao-hua; vice-foreign ministers li yao-wen and han nien-lung; leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang kuo-chuan and ting hsi-lin; and leading members of other departments concerned ting kuo-yu, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai,

huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, tsao ke-chiang, wu hsiao-ta, chou po-ping and liu hsi-lin; as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people and literary and art workers in the chinese capital.

present at the railway station were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife; kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the chinese people and their literary and art workers are delighted that the envoys of friendship of the korean people have come for a friendly performance tour of china when the chinese people are going to celebrate their national day, that they have brought to the chinese people the profound revolutionary friendship and outstanding culture and art of the fraternal korean people. as the korean comrades stepped down from the train, the railway station resounded with cheers of "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" the welcomers beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and colourful scarves and sang and danced to greet the korean comrades-in-arms. the station was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the people of china and korea.

making a stop-over in the chinese border city of tantung yesterday on their way to peking, the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by wang shu-hien, chairman, and tao kuei-chun, tsang yung-hsin and chao fu-tai, vice-chairmen, of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee, as well as several hundred revolutionary people and literary and art workers. during their stop-over there, the korean comrades-in-arms were guests of honour at a banquet given by the tantung municipal revolutionary committee. ho chang-ming, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, went to tantung from peking specially to meet the korean comrades-in-arms.

during their performance tour of china, the korean comrades-in-arms will present the opera "a sea of blood".

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Workers' Delegation

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 28, 1971)

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, general secretary of the central committee of the [illegible]kers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received all members of the visiting chinese workers' delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them yesterday.

the chinese delegation is led by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers. its deputy leader is chin tsu-min, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee.

present on the occasion were chon chang chol, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chairman of the general federation of trade unions of korea; ho dam, member of the central committee of the w.p.k. and minister of foreign affairs; and kim myong son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea.

li yun-chuan, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the d.p.r.k., was also present.

Korean Socialist Working Youth League Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

a delegation of the socialist working youth league of the democratic people's republic of korea led by o gwang taek, vice-chairman of the central committee of the league, arrived here by air this afternoon to take part in national day celebrations and pay a friendly visit to china on invitation.

members of the delegation are kim sung guk, head of the international department of the s.w.y.l. central committee; kwon song chol, deputy head of the propaganda department of the s.w.y.l. central committee; and bae myong gyu, chairman of the s.w.y.l. committee in south hwanghae province. interpreter of the delegation is kang ri hwang, teacher of the pyongyang foreign languages university.

the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at the airport by ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, and leading members of departments concerned shen chien, yang yu-heng, hsieh ching-yi, kuo tung-chun, hsing jen-hsien, hsiao huang and mao pao-chung, as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary young people in the chinese capital.

yu song jin, counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was also present.

peking airport today was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. the welcomers shouted "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" they held a streamer inscribed with "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the young people of china and korea exclamation" they beat drums and gongs and performed dances to greet their korean comrades-in-arms coming from the frontline of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

when the delegation stopped over at shenyang, it was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by li po-chiu, secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading members of departments concerned, including yin tsai-chen, li chih-wen and wang wen-kuei.

Peking Banquet for Pyongyang National Opera Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming all members of the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea headed by sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of the democratic people's republic of korea.

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china nyun jun keuk and his wife and diplomatic officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking attended.

present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, liu hsien-chuan and shih shao-hua, leading members of the cultural group under the state council; li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister; wang kuo-chuan and ting hsi-lin, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; leading members of other departments concerned ting kuo-yu, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, wu hsiao-ta, chou po-ping and liu hsi-lin; and representatives of literary and art workers.

comrade wu teh and troupe head sin in ha spoke at the banquet.

comrade wu teh expressed warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms. he praised the heroic korean people who, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade premier kim il sung and the korean workers' party, have dealt constant, head-on blows at the schemes of aggression and war provocations by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and their running dog the pak jung hi clique, and achieved brilliant successes in the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

comrade wu teh said: the korean people have a long history and a magnificent culture. the literature and art of korea have a fine tradition and a unique national style. guided by comrade premier kim il sung's revolutionary idea on literature and art, the korean revolutionary literary and art workers have gone deep among the masses and in the reality, critically inherited and developed national culture, produced many outstanding revolutionary works, and made splendid achievements in educating the people in glorious revolutionary tradition and communist spirit. now, the pyongyang national opera troupe has come to our country for a performance tour, bringing us the korean people's fraternal friendship for the chinese people and offering a fine opportunity for the chinese revolutionary literary and art workers to learn from their korean comrades-in-arms. this will be an important contribution to furthering the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and korean peoples and promoting cultural exchange between the two countries.

comrade wu teh stressed: the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean peoples are sealed in blood, long tested and indestructible. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will always unite closely with the fraternal korean people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism until complete victory is won.

in his speech, troupe head sin in ha conveyed the warm and militant regards of the korean people and korean literary and art workers for the fraternal chinese people and chinese literary and art workers.

he said: following the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary line on literature and art serving the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the fraternal chinese literary and art workers have broken with age-old conventions in art and literature and made new achievements in creating revolutionary works of literature and art in conformity with the life and feelings of their own people.

he said: we are happy to visit china so that our chinese comrades-in-arms can see part of our proud achievements in the struggle to carry out the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung's revolutionary line on literature and art, so that we can exchange experience of the two countries in literature and art and learn from each other.

he added: the revolutionary national opera "a sea of blood", which we will present on our performance tour in china, is a piece of great importance in the development of opera art in our country. it is making a tremendous contribution to helping our people get prepared for a decisive battle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and the class enemies at a time when the u.s. imperialists and the japanese militarists are stepping up activities of aggression and war provocations.

he continued: the militant friendship and fraternal unity of the korean and chinese peoples are founded and deepened personally by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. no force can destroy this friendship and unity. we will, as always, hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism, unite closely with the fraternal chinese people and carry on a tenacious struggle against the common enemies, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

the banquet proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere. chinese and korean art and literary workers sang revolutionary songs in the course of the banquet. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms also sang "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red" in praise of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Comrades Hoang Van Hoan and Chu Van Tan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, this evening went to the guest house and met hoang van hoan, leader of the delegation of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; and general chu van tan, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen van thach, secretary to the leader of the d.r.v.n. national assembly delegation; and ho nan, third secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and staff members chang ten-wei, chang ching and lien cheng-pao.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Continues Visit in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 27, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation headed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, continued to make visits here today.

in the morning, comrade li hsien-nien and all members of the delegation, visited the exhibition on the splendid victories on all indochinese battlefronts. in its visit the delegation was accompanied by tran huu duc, member of the viet nam workers' party central committee, minister of the premier's office, dinh duc thien, minister of engineering and metallurgy, tran sam, vice-minister of national defence, vu xuan chien, deputy-head of the general logistical department of the v.n.p.a., le thanh cong, deputy-head of the general information department.

at the end of the visit, comrade li hsien-nien wrote in the name of the delegation in the visitors' book: "we are very glad to see the exhibition on 'a number of images of indochina battlefronts'. the victory on highway 9 was a victory of great strategic significance for the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and fully demonstrates the great strength

of the militant solidarity of the three indochinese peoples and the invincible strength of people's war. we are convinced that the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, by strengthening their solidarity and fighting together, will certainly defeat the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, and bring the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to complete victory."

in the afternoon, the delegation visited the viet nam-china friendship co-operative in the company of tran huu duc, ly ban, tran duy hung and other comrades.

the delegation was warmly welcomed by vu luu, secretary of thanh tri district committee of the v.n.w.p.; tran quoc huan, president of the district administrative committee; vu thi vui, secretary of the party committee of the viet nam-china friendship co-op; tran dinh tuan, director of the co-op; model co-op member luong van nghia, and other co-op members, militiamen and children.

comrade vu thi vui gave an account for the delegation of the achievements made by the co-op in production, combat and the work in support of the front. she greeted the successful development of the friendship between the viet nam-china friendship co-op and the china-viet nam friendship people's commune. she wished the chinese people greater successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in the name of the delegation, comrade li chiang conveyed to the members of the viet nam-china friendship co-op best regards from the chinese people and the members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune. he highly lauded the achievements attained by the viet nam-china friendship co-op in all fields and the great friendship between the people of china and viet nam and wished the co-op members still bigger victories in production and combat.

comrade li chiang and comrade vu thi vui exchanged gifts in the name of the delegation and the co-op respectively.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Farewell Banquet in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 27, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by li hsien-nien, head of the chinese government economic delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council at a farewell banquet given here this evening:

respected comrade premier pham van dong,

respected comrade vice-premier le thanh nghi,

respected comrades vice-premiers vo nguyen giap, hoang anh and do muoi,

comrades,

the chinese government economic delegation has successfully concluded its friendly visit to your heroic country and

will soon leave for home. during our visit, we have been accorded a very warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese government and the fraternal vietnamese people, and throughout the visit we have been overwhelmed with the revolutionary friendship of "both comrades and brothers". here, allow me, on behalf of all the comrades of the chinese government economic delegation, to express warm and sincere thanks to you.

in the long anti-imperialist struggles, the chinese and vietnamese peoples have always supported and encouraged each other and have formed a profound revolutionary friendship and intimate relations of mutual assistance and cooperation. the warm welcome accorded to our delegation during our stay in your country, the most cordial, friendly and fruitful talks between the economic delegations of our two governments and the 1972 agreement on china's economic and military material assistance to viet nam signed today once again give vivid expression to this great friendship and revolutionary unity between us comrades-in-arms. through this visit, we have been more deeply convinced that the sino-vietnamese friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism is being consolidated and developed with each passing day and that it is deep-rooted and no one can undermine it. we will always unite together, fight together, and win victory together exclamation

although our stay in your country is not long, we have learned a great deal. we have seen with our own eyes that the heroic vietnamese people, under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese government and in a soaring militant spirit, are waging valiant struggles for the thorough defeat of the u.s. aggressors and the building of socialism. while committing aggression in south viet nam, u.s. imperialism has carried out a ruthless war of destruction in north viet nam, dropping millions of tons of bombs there. however, though the bombs of u.s. imperialism may destroy factories and farmland, they cannot in the least shake the iron will of the vietnamese people to resist u.s. aggression and save the nation. the fraternal vietnamese people have not only crushed the sea and air raids of u.s. imperialism, but also overcome numerous difficulties and, carrying on the fight and production simultaneously, have achieved tremendous successes in socialist construction. now the industrial and agricultural production in north viet nam is being rapidly restored and developed, and the livelihood of the people is being gradually improved and the defence capabilities strengthened daily. the people in north viet nam are fully supporting and assisting their kinsmen in the south and fulfilling their internationalist duty to the peoples of laos and cambodia. at the same time, they are unfolding on an extensive scale the "three-ready movement", the "three responsibilities movement" and the "three determinations movement". firmly following president ho chi minh's teaching "all for a victorious fight against the u.s. aggressors exclamation" and with high revolutionary vigilance, they are ready at all times to wipe out enemy invaders. a revolutionary atmosphere is prevailing throughout the nation.

it is worth mentioning that not long ago north viet nam was hit by extremely heavy floods never seen in the past decades. under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese government, the heroic vietnamese people, united as one and fearing no difficulties, have fought valiantly against the floods and won great victories. confronted with the difficulties caused by the floods, the vietnamese people put forward the resounding slogan "sow wherever the water recedes", and have promptly plunged

themselves into the struggle to restore and develop production, displaying an unparalleled spirit of indomitable heroism.

in short, we have been deeply impressed and greatly inspired by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle displayed by the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction, and we have learnt a great deal of valuable experience from them. the chinese people are infinitely proud to have such valiant comrades-in-arms as the vietnamese people. we firmly believe that the industrious, brave and creative vietnamese people are invincible. led by the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people will surely defeat the u.s. imperialist aggression and build their motherland into a more prosperous and powerful state.

comrades exclamation

at present, an unprecedentedly fine situation prevails in the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the situation of the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is unprecedentedly fine as well. under the victorious banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples, upholding unity and coordinating with each other in the fight, have firmly kept in their hands the initiative on the battlefield. finding themselves in a passive and vulnerable position militarily, suffering grave isolation politically and facing unprecedented difficulties economically, the u.s. aggressors are in the grip of an all-round crisis. things are still worse for the puppet cliques which, riddled with internal contradictions, are in utter chaos. the development of the situation has indisputably proved that both the complete victory of the three indochinese peoples and the utter defeat of the u.s. aggressors are inevitable. although u.s. imperialism is trying to put up a last-ditch struggle with the help of the so-called "nixon doctrine" and the scheme of "vietnamization", the people's revolutionary war is bound to defeat the imperialist war of aggression; this is a law of history and is unalterable. victory surely belongs to the heroic fighting peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia exclamation

in conclusion, i ask you all to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the great victories of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great victories of the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the unbreakable militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples,

to the health and long life of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan,

to the health of comrade truong chinh,

to the health of comrade pham van dong,

to the health of comrades vo nguyen giap, le thanh nghi, hoang anh and do muoi,

to the health of the other vietnamese party and government leading comrades, and

to the health of our comrades present here exclamation

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi's Speech at Farewell Banquet Given by Comrade Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 27, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech of le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, at the farewell banquet given by comrade li hsien-nien this evening:

respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

respected comrade premier pham van dong,

dear comrades of the chinese government economic delegation,

dear comrades,

the friendly visit to viet nam of the chinese government economic delegation led by vice-premier li hsien-nien with talks on and conclusion of the 1972 agreement on china's economic and military material assistance to viet nam has been very successful.

we are very glad to attend this grand and cordial reception today.

the chinese government economic delegation has brought to the vietnamese people the warm friendship and vigorous encouragement of the 700 million brother chinese people who are going all-out to assist the vietnamese people's fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the newly signed agreement on economic and military material assistance for 1972 is another splendid manifestation of the militant solidarity of our two peoples, and a vivid expression of the great and valuable assistance given to the vietnamese people's revolutionary cause by the communist party, the government and people of china. it is certain that the implementation of this agreement between our two countries will give added strength to our compatriots and fighters throughout the country now advancing to yet greater victories in their patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression and in their building of socialism.

on behalf of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, i express our sincere and deep gratitude to the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people headed **by respected chairman mao tsetung, my sincere thanks to comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien and the other comrades of the chinese government economic delegation.**

dear comrades,

at present, despite its heavy failures in viet nam and indochina, the nixon administration remains very obstinate and tricky. it is sticking to the fascist, bellicose ruling clique headed by nguyen van thieu, continuing to step up and expand the criminal war of aggression against the peoples of viet nam and indochina. but the more obdurate and tricky the u.s. imperialists are, the more vehement is the condemnation levelled at them by the world's people and the progressive people in the united states, and the greater are their difficulties. the u.s. imperialists are inviting upon themselves yet heavier failures. their doom is sealed.

to materialize our beloved president ho chi minh's teaching that 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," the vietnamese people are determined to persist in and step up their fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and carry it through to final victory so as to liberate the south and defend and build up the socialist north. at the same time, we will further unite with the brother peoples of laos and cambodia, fighting side by side with them to drive the u.s. aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula.

the vietnamese people and the peoples of indochina will win!

i propose a toast.

to still bigger achievements for the brother chinese people in their socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party led by respected chairman mao tsetung;

to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and china;

to the health of respected chairman mao tsetung;

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao, premier chou en-lai and other party and state leaders of china;

to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien and other comrades of the chinese government economic delegation;

to the health of respected president ton duc thang;

to the health of premier pham van dong and other party and state leaders of viet nam;

to the health of all the comrades here.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Headed by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 28, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation headed by comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, left here for home by special plane at noon today after concluding the successful friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam and loaded with the profound friendship of the fraternal vietnamese people for the chinese people.

Leaving together with comrade li hsien-nien by the same plane were fang yi, yen chung-chuan, li chiang and lu kuei, members of the delegation, and its working staff.

the delegation was warmly seen off at the airport by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and vice-premier; hoang anh, secretary of the party central committee and vice-premier; tran huu duc, member of the party central committee and minister of the premier's office; hoang quoc viet, member of the party central committee and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; phan trong tue, minister of communications and transport; dinh duc thien, minister of engineering and metallurgy; phan anh, minister of foreign trade; hoang quoc thinh, minister of home trade; ngo minh loan, minister of food and foodstuffs; kha van can, minister of light industry; ta hoang co, director general of the viet nam national bank; ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tran sam, vice-minister of national defence; hoang van diem, deputy head of the premier's office; le khac, vice-chairman of the viet nam state planning commission; vu xuan chiem, deputy head of the general logistics department of the viet nam people's army; tran duy hung, chairman of the hanoi administrative committee; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

Le khoan hong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

when the chinese government economic delegation arrived at the airport, it was greeted by thousands of representatives of hanoi people who waved the national flags of the two countries and who regretted to part with their chinese comrades-in-arms. a group of young pioneers presented bouquets to the members of the delegation.

before boarding the plane, comrade li hsien-nien and other comrades of the delegation cordially shook hands with and embraced comrade le thanh nghi and other leading comrades of viet nam, and waved farewell to the masses. the people

at the airport enthusiastically shouted: "long live the militant solidarity of viet nam and china exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation" "long live the viet nam workers' party exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" "remember from generation to generation the benevolence of president ho exclamation" the airport was permeated with an atmosphere of enthusiasm and cordiality.

also present at the airport to see the delegation off were chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping, all the diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in viet nam.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Headed by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation headed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, after a successful friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam, returned to peking by special plane this afternoon with the profound friendship of the vietnamese people for the chinese people.

returning here on the same plane were members of the delegation fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yen chung-chuan, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, and lu kuei, deputy head of the armament department of the p.l.a. general logistics, and assistants of the delegation including wang pin, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, yen chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department.

present at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries keng piao, hsiao ching-kuang, wu teh, chang tsai-chien, wang hsin-ting, chen chi-teh, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, nan nien-lung, ma wen-po, jen yun-chung, chen chien, liu ta-yu, nan tsung-cheng, wang kuo-chuan, chai cheng-wen, lu wei-chao, nan hsu, mao pao-chung, kao li-hsing, kao lu, chen mao and wei yu-ming.

also present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, and colonel nguyen cong, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and members of the d.r.v.n. government experts delegation who are now in peking.

DRVN National Assembly Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

the delegation of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam left here for home by special plane this morning. the leader of the delegation is hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, and the deputy leader is general chu van tan, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were: chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; hsien fu-min, chi fang, hu yu-chih and hua lo-keng, standing committee members of the national people's congress; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies.

Delegation of DRVN National Bank Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

a delegation of the national bank of viet nam led by comrade vu duy hieu, assistant director general of the national bank of the democratic republic of viet nam, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the head office of the people's bank of china.

members of the delegation are nguyen duy binh, head of the credit and cooperation bureau of the d.r.v.n. national bank, nguyen thi thu ha, assistant director general of the hai phong branch of the d.r.v.n. national bank, and nguyen van giac and tran linh, experts of the foreign exchange bureau of the d.r.v.n. national bank.

present at the airport to welcome them were leading comrades of the chinese ministry of finance and the head office of the people's bank of china. also present was nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

comrade yin cheng-chen, leading member of the chinese ministry of finance, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. comrade nguyen tien, his wife and other comrades from the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking attended the banquet upon invitation.

also present were leading comrades of the chinese ministry of finance and the people's bank of china, including comrades fan chiu-szu, liu hung-chang, chiao pei-hsin, yao chin, wang ping-chien and fang kao.

comrade yin cheng-chen and comrade vu duy hieu proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant growth of the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and viet nam.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Prime Minister of Norway Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Oslo, Sept. 27, 1971)

trygve bratteli, prime minister of norway, this morning received chou hua-min, leader of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and some members of the delegation, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were andreas andersen, director of the prime minister's office, and bue brun, vice-director of the commerce department of the foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador to norway hao teh-ching was also present.

olav gjaerevoll, minister for prices and wages of norway, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation in the government hotel this evening.

erik ribu, secretary of state of the ministry of commerce and shipping, einar anstensen, chief of the political section of the foreign ministry, asbjorn skarstein, director of the commerce department of the foreign ministry, tor stokke, director in the ministry of commerce and shipping, and representatives of industrial and commercial circles attended the banquet.

chinese ambassador hao teh-ching was also present at the banquet.

the hosts and guests made speeches at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. they acclaimed the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples, and the daily strengthening of trade relations between the two countries.

the chinese government trade delegation arrived here by air this morning at the invitation of the norwegian government after visiting sweden. welcoming the delegation at the airport were erik ribu, secretary of state of the ministry of commerce and shipping, and officials of the foreign ministry. chinese ambassador hao teh-ching was also at the airport to meet the delegation.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Premier Chou En-lai, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Deputy Chief of PLA General Staff Wang Hsin-ting Meet Delegation Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh)

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, and wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening met the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by abou jihad. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

the members of the delegation hamdan, hani al hassan, abou raed, haj ismael, mahmoud daas and moris, and hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, participated in the meeting.

present on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including ho ying, kan mai, chu pei-chang, wu hsiao-ta, chou chuen, hu li-peng, li liu-ken, hu chang-lin, yuan tien-wei and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets All Members of Peruvian Commercial Office in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, today met and had a friendly conversation with miguel barandiaran, head of the peruvian commercial office in china, and all the other members of the office. ling ching, deputy director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Government Communications Delegation Returns to Peking from Poland

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

the government communications delegation of the people's republic of china headed by yang chieh, minister of communications, returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to poland.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned pan yu-hung, ma yueh-chi, chang hsueh-sheng, li ting-chuan, han wei-min, wang yung-nien, yueh lieh, kao yu-shu and li hsin.

also present were franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china, jan kubiczek, commercial counsellor of the polish embassy in peking, and tadeusz jankowski, polish manager of the chinese-polish ship broker's company.

upon its departure from warsaw for home yesterday, the delegation was seen off at the airport by jerzy szopa and stefan perkowicz, polish minister and deputy minister of shipping, and leading members of other polish departments concerned. chinese ambassador to poland yao kuang was also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

a romanian journalists' delegation led by zamfir brumaru, deputy director of the romanian news agency, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

members of the delegation are maria popescu, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "probleme economice"; vasile barac, deputy editor-in-chief of "scinteia tineretului"; nicolae dragos, chief of the section of literature and art of "scinteia"; and dan ioan gheorghiu, cameraman of the romanian radio and television.

present at the airport to greet them were leading members of peking press units and other departments concerned, including chang chi-chin, teng kang, tai cheng-yuan, hsueh shu-tien, liu ke-ming, li lien-ching, chang ying and li chin-hua.

present at the airport were romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and his wife, and ion galateanu, correspondent of "scinteia" and the romanian news agency stationed in peking.

when the delegation left bucharest on september 27, it was seen off at the airport by mircea radulescu, vice-chairman, and ioan stanculescu, secretary, of the house of romanian journalists; vasile rausser, editor-in-chief of the journal "probleme economice"; and leading members of "scinteia", the romanian news agency and other press units. also present were chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and correspondent of the hsinhua bucharest branch wang tzu-ying.

Romanian Pictorial Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept, 28, 1971)

a ceremony for the opening of a pictorial exhibition on romania's socialist construction was held at the cultural palace of the nationalities here this morning. the exhibition was sponsored by the china-romania friendship association.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma, his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking attended the ceremony.

attending the ceremony and seeing the exhibition together with the romanian comrades-in-arms were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of other departments concerned including li yao-wen, shen chien, chen chien, wang kuo-chuan, wang lei, teng kang, li lien-ching, hsiao teh and liu hsi-lin.

the more than 200 pictures show in vivid details the achievements in the fields of industry, agriculture, cultural and educational etc. scored by the romanian people who, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, have adhered to the road of independence and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

the cultural palace of the nationalities today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity for struggle of the people of china and romania. the national flags of china and romania fluttered in front of the cultural palace. several hundred revolutionary people of the chinese capital attended the ceremony and saw the exhibition with a view to learning from the romanian people.

attending the ceremony and seeing the exhibition were cultural and press officials of the embassies of various countries in peking.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Leaves Peking for Sierra Leone

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of sierra leone, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Swiss Friends Jacques Freymond and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met and had a friendly conversation with jacques freymond, director of the graduate institute of international studies in geneva, switzerland, and his wife, and alessandro casella, the institute's executive secretary of the centre of documentation and research on asia.

CHINESE TELE-COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION

Chinese Telecommunications Cooperation Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

the chinese delegation for cooperation in tele-communications with chung fu-hsiang as its leader and li chao-chi as its deputy leader returned to peking by plane yesterday after a friendly visit to chile, britain, switzerland and france.

it was welcomed at the airport by leading members of departments concerned ma wen-po, shen kuang, li yu-kuei, ma ke-shao, liu cheng-ching, peng hung-chih and ling ching.

present at the airport were armando uribe arce, chilean ambassador to china, claude berlioz, deputy commercial attache of the french embassy in china, and derek m. march, first secretary (commercial) of the office of the british charge d'affaires in china.

CHINA AND US

Three US Black Panther Party Leaders Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

leaders of the black panther party of the united states huey newton, elaine brown and robert bay arrived in peking by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including tang ming-chao, hsi tao-chung, li hsiao-pai and lin tang.

American Friendly Personages Mr. and Mrs. Willcox Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1971)

american friendly personages henry willcox and his wife anita willcox arrived in peking by train this morning on a visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

mr. and mrs. willcox arrived in china on september 15. prior to their arrival in peking, they visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, suchou and nanking.

END

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